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Trial of Clinton Turns Bitter

Democrats 'Appalled' at Sudden Summons of Lewinsky

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The Senate trial of President Bill Clinton descended into angry partisanship over the weekend after a judge ordered Monica Lewinsky to talk with House prosecutors, making it appear almost certain that a Democratic motion to dismiss the case Monday would fail.

Even so, several senators of both parties said Sunday that the end of the trial could still come as early as this week.

Amid bitter complaints from Democrats, some of whom said they were "shocked" or "appalled" by the latest twist in the case, Ms. Lewinsky — the former White House intern whose relationship with Mr. Clinton led to the impeachment charges — returned here from Los Angeles for a meeting Sunday with the House prosecutors in a central Washington hotel.

Her attorneys, who were accompanying her, had rejected an initial request for such a meeting.

Dismissing Democratic fears that the goal of the meeting was to intimidate Ms. Lewinsky, Representative Henry Hyde, who heads the House prosecutors, said the meeting would be low key.

"We just want to find out the sort of witness she would be before we submit her name as one

that we would like to have," the Illinois Republican said on NBC television.

With an incredible array of 21 senators, more than one-fifth the chamber's membership, appearing Sunday on television talk shows, the impression emerged that the flap over Ms. Lewinsky would be a momentary diversion on an accelerated road toward ending the impeachment trial.

"I think we will reach a conclusion by the end of this week," said Senator Olympia Snowe, Republican of Maine, a moderate. "I think we'll have a chance to vote up or down" on the articles of impeachment.

Both Democrats and Republicans said that the votes to remove Mr. Clinton from office — 67 of the 100 senators would have to vote to do so — were not there. The end of the trial, several said, will come with votes rejecting each of the two articles of impeachment, one for perjury and one obstruction of justice.

Democrats were infuriated when the House prosecutors asked Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel who spent more than four years investigating Mr. Clinton, to request that a judge force Ms. Lewinsky to meet with them under the terms of her immunity agreement with Mr. Starr's office.

Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, an

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Secret Clique of Clinton Foes Kept Jones Case Alive

Hillary Rodham Clinton asserted a year ago that a "vast right-wing conspiracy" was trying to destroy her husband's presidency. As it turns out,

some of the most serious damage to his presidency came from a small, secret clique of lawyers with a deep antipathy toward the president. Page 3.



Monica Lewinsky at her hotel in Washington. She was to meet later Sunday with House prosecutors.

IOC Strongly Urges Members to Quit

Confidence Vote Is Planned On Olympic Chief's Leadership

The Associated Press

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Olympic leaders recommended the expulsions of six IOC members Sunday in response to the corruption scandal surrounding the bidding for the 2000 and 2002 games.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the embattled president of the International Olympic Committee, said the action was aimed at ending "the ugliest chapter" in the history of the world's biggest sports event, which in the last two decades has also become a billion-dollar business.

As a third member resigned, Mr. Samaranch said three other members remained under investigation, while a fourth was warned about his actions by the governing executive board.

The members violated their Olympic oath and betrayed the confidence put in them by the Olympic family," Mr. Samaranch said. "These actions were inappropriate and against the policy of our organization."

Mr. Samaranch announced the action at the end of a two-day emergency meeting to deal with a widening crisis that started with allegations of bribery in Salt Lake City's winning bid for the 2002 Winter Olympics. He said that the vote on the sanctions was unanimous and that all six had been asked to resign because they had done "great harm to the Olympic movement."

"I express my deepest apology to the athletes, the people of Salt Lake City and Utah, the global Olympic family and the millions of citizens worldwide who love and respect the games," Mr. Samaranch said.

While he said he had no plans to resign himself, Mr. Samaranch said he would ask for a vote of confidence on his leadership at a special IOC assembly on March 17 and 18, at which the executive-board recommendations announced Sunday are to be considered. Until then, the six members will be suspended, Mr. Samaranch said.

Should the six members refuse to step down at that point, they could be forcibly expelled by a two-thirds majority vote by the overall membership.

David Sibande of Swaziland was the latest to resign in the scandal, the president said. Two other IOC members, Pirjo Haegge of Finland and Bashir Mohammed Atarabshi of Libya, resigned last week. Mr. Samaranch on Sunday urged the other six to step down.

Francois Carrard, the IOC director general, said those members recommended for expulsion were Agustín Arroyo of Ecuador, Jean-Claude Ganga of the Republic of Congo, Zein Abidin Ahmed Abdel Gadir of Sudan, Lamine Keita of Mali, Charles Mukora of Kenya and Sergio Santander of Chile.

Still under investigation were Louis Guiraudon-N'Diaye of the Ivory Coast, Kim Un Yong of South Korea and Vitali Smirnov of Russia. Mr. Carrard said Mr. Carrard said that Anton Geesink of the Netherlands had been given a warning.

See SCANDAL, Page 20



Mohammed Said Sahhaf of Iraq at Arab League meeting.

Iraq Assails Arab States For Refusal To Back It

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

CAIRO — In an angry rupture with fellow Arabs, an Iraqi delegation withdrew from a high-level meeting here Sunday night after Arab foreign ministers moved toward adopting a resolution highly critical of Iraq.

Baghdad had hoped that fellow members of the 22-member Arab League would use the session to focus attention on Iraq's focus, in part by issuing an explicit condemnation of the American-led air attacks on its territory last month.

Instead, the foreign ministers were said by Arab League officials to have drafted a resolution demanding that Iraq halt "provocative actions" against its neighbors and comply with all United Nations resolutions before economic sanctions could be lifted.

A member of the Iraqi delegation said as he left the session that the final resolution did not comply with any of the Iraqi demands.

Iraq's foreign minister, Mohammed Said Sahhaf, blamed Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Syria for the anti-Iraq tone of the meeting, which he called "fruitless and negative."

At a news conference in a Cairo hotel, Mr. Sahhaf warned that the United States might try to use the Arab stance as justification for new attacks on Iraq, but insisted acerbically that Iraq had lost the support only of "the friends of America among the Arabs."

Meanwhile, a U.S. fighter jet attacked an Iraqi surface-to-air missile site that had locked onto allied planes Sunday in the no-fly zone in northern Iraq, the Pentagon said. Page 6.

The bitter outcome of the session in Cairo was a fresh indication of just how much Iraq's relations with fellow Arabs have soured, particularly in recent weeks.

Most Arab leaders opposed the American-led attacks, which ended on Dec. 20. But they did not do so vehemently enough to satisfy Baghdad, and that has prompted Iraq to respond with extraordinary venom, particularly toward Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

In one speech earlier this month, the Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, even called on Arab people to overthrow unnamed leaders who he suggested were vassals of the United States. Those attacks had left many Arab governments in no mood to offer support to Mr. Hussein, whom Arab officials have increasingly described privately in recent weeks as a volatile ruler whose days should be numbered.

The Iraqi walkout Sunday shattered the hopes of Arab League officials that the session might somehow rebuild an illusion of Arab solidarity that they had hoped to present during the organization's meeting.

Even Sunday night, there was sharp new criticism from Iraq toward certain fellow Arabs.

Mr. Sahhaf claimed that some Arab countries had favored a resolution that would have condemned the American attack but

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Massacre in Kosovo Galvanizes Drive for Peace

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

RACAK, Yugoslavia — The mosque in this village in Kosovo still looks like an abattoir, with thick smears of dried blood on the plastic sheeting where 45 mutilated victims of a massacre were brought from the ditch where they were found.

Ten days after the killings, filthy blankets, a woman's shoe and a woolen cap are scattered amid the blood, under a

tapestry depicting Mecca. Except for two cows and a braying donkey, Racak is deserted, a thick icy fog wrapping the empty houses and a looted shop advertising Wrigley's Spearmint gum.

The killings at Racak have altered the future of this southern Serbian province of 2 million people, fewer than 10 percent of whom are Serbs. Like the massacre of unarmed Muslim residents of Srebrenica in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1995, Racak has become a symbol of Serbian aggression and has hardened

the resistance of ethnic Albanians here to Serbian control.

It has also galvanized a divided and dilatory West toward solving the Kosovo problem, which has been festering for nearly a decade, broke into war a year ago, was cooled momentarily by a cease-fire but could now quickly return to open warfare.

Much remains in play, concedes a U.S. diplomat, who is struggling to bring a divided ethnic Albanian leadership together to negotiate credibly

with the Yugoslav president, Slobodan Milosevic. "But once in a while, history tosses up events that order and galvanize what will follow," the diplomat said. "In the West, there is now a strong sense that we can't continue to be paralyzed by this godforsaken part of the world, and that it's time to do something serious to solve it."

As NATO once again threatens to send its bombers against Belgrade, the

See KOSOVO, Page 6

Primakov Takes On Yeltsin's Mantle

But Russian Prime Minister Is Being Careful Not to Show He Likes the Job

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — His boss, President Boris Yeltsin, is back in the hospital, leaving him to do most of the work.

His proposed budget is dismissed as unrealistic, and it does not even take into account the \$8 billion that Russia has already said it will not pay its creditors.

The country's economy is sure to get worse before it gets better.

And the International Monetary Fund is playing hard to get over new loans.

For Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov of Russia, in office now for four months, 1999 has yet to bring good news.

President Yeltsin's latest ailment, diagnosed as a bleeding ulcer, only confirms a trend that was already evident — Mr. Primakov, a former foreign min-

ister, journalist, scholar and spy chief, has had to assume more and more of the president's executive and ceremonial duties, but taking care not to show unseemly enthusiasm for the job.

Technically, presidential elections are still 18 months away, and most — though

Little hope for Albright visit. Page 5.

not all — of the major aspirants for the job would prefer to hold off the start of a real campaign. But the vacuum at the top has become so obvious, and so persistent, that some are beginning to wonder how much longer the country can afford it.

The loudest noise has come from Yuri Luzhkov, mayor of Moscow, who is widely seen as the leading contender for Mr. Yeltsin's job. A former Yeltsin

ally who has now made a point of keeping his distance from the increasingly unpopular president, Mr. Luzhkov came right out and told journalists recently that the time had come for Mr. Yeltsin to step down.

Mr. Luzhkov's tone became slightly more tactful after Mr. Yeltsin's most recent hospitalization, but like the little boy who has finally blurted out that the emperor has no clothes, he wants to be the one to spread the news.

"It is no secret to anyone that he has not been in good health for a long time," he said a week ago. "Society and the state must get an answer from the president on how he wants to resolve the problem."

In the meantime, Mr. Primakov has been filling the gap well enough to make

See PRIMAKOV, Page 4

Disbelief in Jordan as King Pushes Brother Aside

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

CAIRO — When Jordanian officials confirmed that King Hussein was preparing to name one of his sons as his heir, it culminated a dizzying week in which the king returned from six months of cancer treatment abroad and then dismissed his brother as crown prince.

The sudden ouster of Crown Prince Hassan ibn Talal, who is 51 and had been the king's designated heir for 34 years, has stunned even Jordanians long used to surprises from the 63-year-old king, who has made change in course a hallmark of his 47-year rule.

The king has not yet offered any clue as to why his brother fell into disfavor, and he has not yet signaled which of his five sons, by four wives, he might now elevate to the head of the line for the Hashemite throne.

Since the king returned on Tuesday to announce that he had "thoughts and ideas" about changing the line of succession, Jordan has been buzzing with speculation and disbelief. But on Friday,

Jordanian officials said, the king made the news official in a meeting in which he told his brother to prepare for a royal decree that would designate a new heir.

The crown prince, who is described in an official biography as the king's closest confidant, had run the country as regent during all six months of his brother's absence, as he had done countless times before.

The king was reported by Jordanian officials to have told the crown prince that he wanted to designate him as his deputy, albeit with limited power, but people close to Prince Hassan said he had taken the news badly and might well choose to live abroad.

According to knowledgeable Jordanians who spoke on condition of anonymity, the leading candidates to succeed King Hussein are now Prince Abdullah, 37, the king's eldest son and an army major general in charge of a royal security force, and Prince Hamzeh, 18, the king's eldest son by his current wife, the American-born Queen Noor.

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Prince Hassan waving in front of a picture of King Hussein in November, while the king was overseas.

Classroom Chaos: Japan's Once-Silent Pupils Erupt

By Mary Jordan and Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Miss Sato's second-grade class has "collapsed."

One child has broken windows four times; hits other children, walks on the desks, urinates off the veranda and spits on the floor. Another scribbles all over the room and lies down on the desk.

Others will not clean up, refuse to listen, fidget and talk nonstop during class.

Many Japanese classrooms that used to be silent — neat hedgerows of obedient learners memorizing their lessons — have become chaotic circuses of chattering and unruly students. Teachers accustomed to being the

sensei, the unconditionally respected masters, find themselves overwhelmed and unable to cope with growing student brazenness.

"Collapsed classrooms," where learning stops because of disruptive students, is about the hottest topic these days on television, radio and newspapers here, as well as in every park where mothers gather.

A recent survey by the Kyodo news agency found that 44 percent of elementary and junior high school teachers polled reported having seen collapsed classrooms.

It is the chief topic this week at a national convention of more than 16,000 teachers, where Miss Sato and others have been asked to report from the trenches.

Of course, most classrooms continue to function normally. But with discipline breaking down more frequently, many teachers say they are stressed out and overwhelmed — some say they are close to nervous breakdowns — because of the students' behavior.

There are many theories about why classrooms are in chaos in one of the world's most education-obsessed nations.

Some blame the Education Ministry for refusing to adapt its rigid methods of uniform education to a world of increasingly individualistic students. Some say kids are eating too much junk food. Some blame increases in divorce and working mothers. Others say children

See JAPAN, Page 15

AGENDA

18 Killed in Crash Of Bus in Austria

GRAZ, Austria (AFP) — Eighteen people were killed Sunday and 40 were injured, 25 of them seriously, when a bus carrying Hungarian tourists crashed near the village of Deutschlandsberg in southeastern Austria, the police said.

The bus skidded off the road for unknown reasons and plunged into a field. The accident occurred at about 5 P.M. on a main road near the village 30 kilometers (18 miles) south of Graz.



One of the million attendees sobbing as the Pope arrived Sunday at a Mexico City race-track to celebrate Mass. Page 2.

Fired Defense Chief Battling Netanyahu

Yitzhak Mordechai, who was dismissed as Israeli Defense minister Saturday, began gearing up immediately for political battle against his former boss, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. He is expected to head an emerging centrist party in the May elections. Page 6.

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Newstand Prices

Bahrain	1,000 BD	Mails	55 c
Cyprus	C £ 1.00	Nigeria	1200 Naira
Denmark	17 DKr	Oman	1250 QR
Finland	1200 FM	Qatar	1000 QR
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	100 IR
Great Britain	£ 1.00	Saudi Arabia	10 SR
Egypt	£ 5.50	S. Africa	R18 incl VAT
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.A.E.	1000 DH
Kenya	K Sh. 160	U.S. MK (5c)	\$ 1.20
Kuwait	700 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zm240.00



All but the Jobless Shake Off Despair

"In a sense, he stakes the success of his presidency,

"I've done all different types of work," he said. "But I couldn't even break even. I couldn't even make enough money to cover transportation costs. There's a lot of talk about the economy rebounding, but this is true only in the statistics."

[illegible]

Latin Catholics Hear A Papal Call to Arms

The document, compiled as the result of a monthlong meeting with American clergy at the Vatican in 1997, attempts to balance widely differing social, economic and cultural issues on the American continent.

Assassination In KwaZulu Sparks Killing

Assassination In KwaZulu Sparks Killing

Shortly before midnight, four men burst into a funeral service and opened fire with automatic rifles, the police said. One of the gunmen

Jay Pritzker, Builder of Hyatt Hotel Chain, Dies at 76

A lawyer and accountant by training,

Lord Lewin, who as military com-

The Emmy Award-winning film "Brian's Song," which was shown in December 1971 on ABC, was based on a true story about the friendship between

Ann Landers, a popular syndicated advice columnist, died of a heart attack Thursday near London. Mr. Lederer is also credited as one of the first to apply

Many indigenous communities have long been alienated from the church. Some were the target of brutal repression in the southernmost state of Chiapas, site of the Zapatista rebel uprising in 1994, an estimated 30 percent of the population is now Protestant.

During those years, Mr. Nkabinde, by his admission, was an ANC "warlord." But the ANC later alleged that he had

Source: *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1997, Vol. 92, No. 439, pp. 1092-1103.

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2535 -1/31 4530 -927

WEATHER

Legend: c-clear, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries
 s-snow, h-haze, W-Weather.

Asia			
	Today	1 Week	1 Month
	High	Low	Low
	CHF	CHF	CHF
Algeria	54/92	52/58	52/58
Bangkok	54/92	52/58	52/58
Bombay	54/92	52/58	52/58
Calcutta	54/92	52/58	52/58
Chong Mai	54/92	52/58	52/58
Colombo	54/92	52/58	52/58
Haiphong	54/92	52/58	52/58
Hankow	54/92	52/58	52/58
Hong Kong	54/92	52/58	52/58
Indochina	54/92	52/58	52/58
Kobe	54/92	52/58	52/58
London	54/92	52/58	52/58
K. K. K. K.	54/92	52/58	52/58
New Delhi	54/92	52/58	52/58
Phnom Penh	54/92	52/58	52/58
Rangoon	54/92	52/58	52/58
Singapore	54/92	52/58	52/58
Sumatra	54/92	52/58	52/58
Tientsin	54/92	52/58	52/58
Yokohama	54/92	52/58	52/58
Africa			
	Today	1 Week	1 Month
	High	Low	Low
	CHF	CHF	CHF
Algeria	54/92	52/58	52/58
Cairo	54/92	52/58	52/58
Conakry	54/92	52/58	52/58
Dakar	54/92	52/58	52/58
Harare	54/92	52/58	52/58
Kenya	54/92	52/58	52/58
Libreville	54/92	52/58	52/58
Luanda	54/92	52/58	52/58
Nairobi	54/92	52/58	52/58
Windhoek	54/92	52/58	52/58
Latin America			
	Today	1 Week	1 Month
	High	Low	Low
	CHF	CHF	CHF
Buenos Aires	54/92	52/58	52/58
Caraacas	54/92	52/58	52/58
Lima	54/92	52/58	52/58
Medan	54/92	52/58	52/58
San Francisco	54/92	52/58	52/58
San Juan	54/92	52/58	52/58
Santiago	54/92	52/58	52/58
Oceania			
	Today	1 Week	1 Month
	High	Low	Low
	CHF	CHF	CHF
Auckland	54/92	52/58	52/58
Bombay	54/92	52/58	52/58
Calcutta	54/92	52/58	52/58
Chong Mai	54/92	52/58	52/58
Colombo	54/92	52/58	52/58
Haiphong	54/92	52/58	52/58
Hankow	54/92	52/58	52/58
Hong Kong	54/92	52/58	52/58
Indochina	54/92	52/58	52/58
Kobe	54/92	52/58	52/58
London	54/92	52/58	52/58
K. K. K. K.	54/92	52/58	52/58
New Delhi	54/92	52/58	52/58
Phnom Penh	54/92	52/58	52/58
Rangoon	54/92	52/58	52/58
Singapore	54/92	52/58	52/58
Sumatra	54/92	52/58	52/58
Tientsin	54/92	52/58	52/58
Yokohama	54/92	52/58	52/58

THE AMERICAS

Perjury Might Not Merit Ouster, Republican Concedes

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

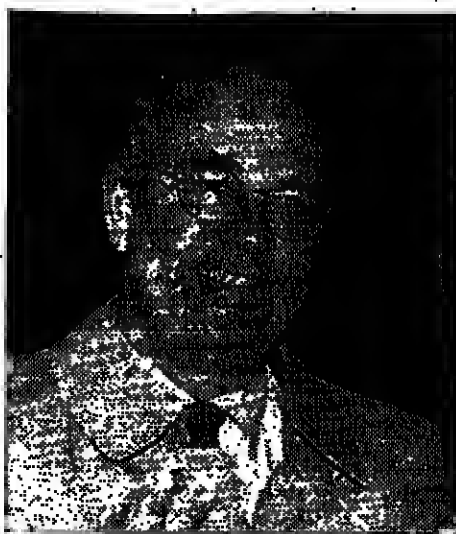
WASHINGTON — One of the leading members of the Republican prosecution conceded over the weekend that even if the Senate thought President Bill Clinton was guilty of perjury, "reasonable people" among its members could disagree on whether he should be removed from office.

Responding to a written question from Democratic senators, Representative Lindsey Graham of South Carolina, one of the 13 House "managers" or prosecutors, in Mr. Clinton's trial, said he was convinced that both perjury and obstruction of justice, the offenses covered by the impeachment articles, fell within the constitutional category of "high crimes and misdemeanors."

But before voting to convict the president, he told the senators, who are sitting as a court, they must "consider what is best for this nation."

Mr. Graham continued: "It's never been hard to find out whether Bill Clinton committed perjury or whether he obstructed justice. That ain't a hard one for me. But when you take the good of this nation, the upside and the downside, reasonable people can disagree on what we should do."

That concession was the most dramatic moment Saturday, the second and final day of questioning, after three days of presentations



Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel, talking to reporters Sunday just outside his home in McLean, Virginia.

by the managers and by the president's defense lawyers. Charles Ruff, the White House counsel, said later that Mr. Graham had "stated for you the essential of the role" the Senate must play.

"And if, indeed, reasonable people can

differ," Mr. Ruff said, does that not mean that "whatever conduct you believe the president committed," it would be difficult for the Senate to legitimately determine whether he should be removed?

He said the essence of the problem was unchanged: "Is there a sufficient danger to the state — danger to the state — to warrant what my colleagues across the aisle have called the political death penalty? And I think that the answer to that is no."

As had been the case for the previous several days, maneuvering outside the chamber influenced what went on inside. Just as the Senate was convening Saturday, shortly after 10 A.M., word spread that a federal judge had just ordered Monica Lewinsky, whose sexual relationship with Mr. Clinton led to his impeachment, to meet informally with the House managers.

Right from the start, Democratic senators bombarded the managers with angry questions: Why had they not consulted with senators before asking the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, to seek the ruling? Had they notified the president's lawyers? Did they think their actions had raised fundamental questions of fairness and due process?

Representative Bill McCollum, Republican of Florida, answered that no one had talked to the senators because the Senate's rules had not been involved.

Mr. Ruff's perspective could not have been

more different. "Can we really say that it's just normal, just O.K.," he asked, "to have one side using the might and majesty of the independent counsel's office, threatening a witness with violation of an immunity agreement if she doesn't agree to fly across the country for this friendly little chat?"

Whether Ms. Lewinsky or anyone else will be called as a witness remains an open question.

On Monday the senators will vote first on a motion to dismiss the case and — only if that fails — on whether to call witnesses to testify.

The managers continued to press their demand for witnesses. Representative Asa Hutchinson of Arkansas listed numerous conflicts he said witnesses could help clear up: between the testimony of Ms. Lewinsky and Mr. Clinton; between that of Ms. Lewinsky and Vernon Jordan Jr., who tried to get her a job in New York, and between that of Mr. Clinton and his secretary, Betty Currie, among others.

"White House counselors say this is going to drag on for months," the Republican said. "Well, if it drags on for months, it is because they want it to drag on for months. We'll do all we can to end this in a timely fashion."

As for Mr. Ruff and his colleagues, they continued to insist that all the material questions had already been asked of the major players.

POLITICAL NOTES

A Reluctant Kenneth Starr Says He's 'Duty-Bound' to Pitch In

WASHINGTON — More than four months ago, when the independent counsel Kenneth Starr delivered 18 boxes of documents about President Bill Clinton and Monica Lewinsky to the House Judiciary Committee, his spokesman stood on the Capitol plaza and pronounced Mr. Starr's work on the impeachment inquiry complete.

But Mr. Starr has hardly faded quietly from the scene. Over the weekend, he was back, having secured an emergency court ruling that Ms. Lewinsky must submit to questioning by House managers in the impeachment trial or by Mr. Starr's lawyers acting for them.

Mr. Starr's office portrayed itself as a reluctant recruit in the congressional warfare, an unhappy "intermediary" caught between Ms. Lewinsky and the House and criticized for doing what it views as its continuing duty under the law to help Congress with the proceedings.

"We were duty-bound to assist the House managers," Mr. Starr said.

But Mr. Starr's court papers betrayed no discomfort with taking on the role of advocate for the House managers. Indeed, the brief acknowledged that Ms. Lewinsky "has the right" to have her debriefing conducted by the independent counsel's office, and it quickly volunteered that "of course" it was "fully willing to conduct these debriefings, if Ms. Lewinsky so desires." (WP)

Clinton Views Damage Caused By Tornadoes in Arkansas

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton returned to his native Arkansas on Sunday for a firsthand look at devastation caused by tornadoes last week.

Damage from the storms Thursday and Friday led to a federal disaster declaration for five counties in Arkansas and one in Tennessee. Eight people died in the storms, and thousands of homes and businesses were damaged.

The storms also destroyed a tree house where Chelsea Clinton had played as a child outside the governor's mansion in Little Rock. "The fact that the governor's mansion, where Hillary and I raised Chelsea for 12 years, was actually in the path of the storm made it all the more real to me," Mr. Clinton said. (AP)

Away From Politics

• A former Pentagon lawyer, Theresa Maria Squillacote, 41, and her husband, Kurt Alan Stand, 44, were sentenced in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia, to prison for spying for East Germany. She got 21 years, he got 17. (WP)

• The number of gays discharged from the armed services increased to 1,145 in 1998 from 997 the year before, the fifth consecutive annual rise, Pentagon officials said. (WP)

• The governor of New York, George Pataki, has appointed a commission to investigate allegations of the waste of more than \$200 million in the construction of school buildings and the inflating of student attendance to win state funding. (AP)

• A 13-year-old got an early driving lesson in Vineland, New Jersey, when the driver of her school bus passed out. Cindy Volpe took the wheel as the bus headed toward oncoming traffic and steered it to a safe stop on the curb. (AP)

Little-Known Clique of Clinton Foes Kept Jones Case Alive

By Don Van Natta Jr.
and Jill Abramson
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — This time last year, Hillary Rodham Clinton asserted, in a now-famous appearance on the NBC News program "Today," that a "vast right-wing conspiracy" was trying to destroy her husband's presidency.

As it turns out, some of the most serious damage to Bill Clinton's presidency came out from his high-profile political enemies but from a small, secret clique of lawyers in their 30s who share a deep antipathy toward the president, according to nearly two dozen interviews and recently filed court documents.

While cloaking their roles, the lawyers were deeply involved for five years in Paula Jones's "sexual harassment" lawsuit against the president. They then helped push the case into the criminal arena and into the office of the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr.

Their leader was Jerome Marcus, 39, an associate at the Philadelphia law firm of Berger & Montague, whose partners are major contrib-

utors to the Democratic Party. Although Ms. Jones never met him or knew he had worked on her behalf, Mr. Marcus drafted legal documents and was involved in many of the important decisions in her lawsuit, according to billing records and interviews with other lawyers who worked on the case. As much as any of Ms. Jones's lawyers of record, Mr. Marcus helped keep the case alive in the courts.

He recruited others to assist his efforts, including several friends from the University of Chicago Law School. One of those who was approached, Paul Rosenzweig, briefly considered doing work for Ms. Jones in 1994, according to billing records and interviews, but decided not to. In November 1997, Mr. Rosenzweig joined Mr. Starr's office, where he and Mr. Marcus had several telephone conversations about the Jones case.

It was Mr. Rosenzweig who fielded a phone call from Mr. Marcus on Jan. 8, 1998, that first tipped off Mr. Starr's office about Monica Lewinsky and Linda Tripp, who taped many of her conversations with Ms. Lewinsky. The tip was not

mentioned in the 445-page Starr report, even though the information revived a moribund Whitewater investigation that would not have produced, it now seems, an impeachment referral to Congress.

Mr. Marcus did make his views known publicly last month when he wrote an impassioned commentary in The Washington Times to urge the impeachment of Mr. Clinton. "The cancer is deadly," Mr. Marcus wrote. "It, and its cause, must be removed." He identified himself in the newspaper simply as "a lawyer in Philadelphia."

In long efforts to promote Ms. Jones's lawsuit, and in helping Mrs. Tripp find her way to Mr. Starr, Mr. Marcus found other allies, including another law school classmate, Richard Porter. Mr. Porter worked as an aide to former Vice President Dan Quayle and, on the Bush-Quayle campaign, where he did opposition research; he was a partner of Mr. Starr's at the law firm of Kirkland & Ellis, based in Chicago.

And George Conway III, a New York lawyer educated at Yale, shared Mr. Marcus's low view of Mr. Clinton. When the Jones case

led to Ms. Lewinsky, Mr. Marcus and Mr. Conway searched for a new lawyer for Mrs. Tripp and encouraged her to take her explosive allegations to Mr. Starr.

Their efforts are only now coming into focus as a few of their associates have begun to discuss their activities and their names appear repeatedly in the final legal bills submitted by the original Jones legal team.

Mr. Marcus, Mr. Porter and Mr. Conway did not respond to numerous requests for comment.

In their arguments before the Senate last week, the president's lawyers said there was collusion among Mr. Starr's office, Mrs. Tripp and the lawyers for Ms. Jones in the weeks leading up to the president's deposition in January 1998. If witnesses are called in the Senate impeachment trial, the president's lawyers may explore the issue further, several legal advisers to the president said.

Charles Bakaly III, the spokesman for Mr. Starr, denied any collusion with the Jones team, including Mr. Marcus. "There was absolutely no conspiracy between the Jones lawyers and our office," Mr. Bakaly said. "Judge Starr has testified to the

circumstances as to how this matter came to our attention and the actions that we took thereafter."

Mr. Clinton said in his grand jury testimony in August that his political enemies "just thought they would take a wrecking ball to me and see if they could do some damage."

That wrecking ball was wielded by Mr. Marcus and his colleagues, who managed to drive Ms. Jones's allegation of sexual misconduct into the courtroom and beyond.

Mr. Marcus, Mr. Porter and Mr. Rosenzweig were classmates at the University of Chicago Law School, graduating in 1986. Mr. Conway met the others through the Jones case. Some of the lawyers were also involved with the Federalist Society, a legal group that includes prominent conservative and libertarian figures such as Mr. Starr.

Mr. Porter, the most overtly political member of the group, also was an associate of Peter Smith, a financier in Chicago who was once the chairman of College Young Republicans and a major donor to GOPAC, the political action committee affiliated with Newt Gingrich, the former speaker of the House.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

India's Christians Suffer Growing Wave of Hindu Attacks

By Celia W. Dugger
New York Times Service

JARASOL, India — In this hamlet nestled in the teak forests of western India, on a recent starry night, Sitarum Devjiya says he saw something that froze him in terror. A mob of raging, machete-wielding Hindu fundamentalists crested the hill above his mud hut and swarmed over the rustic Christian prayer hall where he worships.

Shouting, "Awaken, Hindus! Run away, Christians!" they smashed the red-tiled roof, pulled down the dung-caked walls of bamboo matting, set fire to a plain wooden table bearing the Bible and a trumpet, then rushed down the hill and beat him and four others with sticks and their fists.

The demolition of the prayer hall was one of dozens of attacks on Christian

churches, schools and individuals that have taken place across the country in the past year, more than half of them here in the state of Gujarat.

India has a long history of deadly clashes between its dominant Hindu majority and its sizable Muslim minority, but in the past year there have been more attacks on Christians—who make up only 2.3 percent of the 960 million Indians and less than 1 percent of the more than 40 million citizens of Gujarat—than at any other time in the half century since India's independence.

The number of attacks on Christians reported to police rose to 86 last year from 24 in 1997 and seven in 1996, according to the Home Ministry. Researchers for a Christian group put the number last year at more than 120.

While no one was killed in the attacks last year, the aggressive hostility to

Christians has highlighted the way religion and politics can become dangerously entangled here.

Organizers of the United Christian Forum for Human Rights, an alliance of churches that banded together in response to the violence, say it is no coincidence that the rise in attacks on Christians has occurred at a time when Hindu nationalists—long suspicious of Christianity as a religion of foreign origin—have come to power.

The Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party governs alone or as part of a coalition at both the national level and in the states where, according to the Christians' research, most of the attacks have occurred: Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

The latest outbreak of hatred has occurred in the isolated wilderness of the Dangs district of Gujarat.

The governing party's leaders deny any role in the attacks and say they have acted to restore harmony. After his visit to Dangs this month, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said attacks on minorities should stop, but he also called for a national debate about religious conversions.

Officials in his government have since said that the prime minister meant only that Hindus and Christians should have a "dialogue" about the contentious issue and never contemplated restrictions on conversions.

More militant Hindu nationalists are calling for a legal ban on all religious conversions.

They also say that missionaries have stepped up efforts to convert Hindus in the year since Sonia Gandhi, an Italian-born Roman Catholic, became head of the opposition Congress (I) Party—a

charge that both the party and the Christians say is false and meant to sow religious discord in a bid to win Hindu votes for the Hindu nationalists.

The Congress Party, which trounced the Hindu nationalists in recent state elections—largely over the soaring price of vegetables—says the Hindu nationalists are betraying Hinduism. India's majority religion is an eclectic, all-embracing faith that tolerates all beliefs, leaders of the party say.

Almost all the 170,000 inhabitants of Dangs are from the indigenous Adivasis people. Many still worship their traditional deities, the cobra and the tiger, in remote villages often lacking electricity, running water and telephones. Perhaps 15 percent of these people have become Christians.

John and Florence Pittenger, American Protestant missionaries with the Church of the Brethren, were the first outsiders to come to Dangs. They arrived in Ahwa, capital of Dangs, in 1904.

Succeeding generations of missionaries have brought schools and medical clinics to the area. It is health care above all that has drawn local people to Christianity. The missionaries now are no longer foreigners, but Indians, mostly from the southern states of Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Govind Saini said three of her children died of illnesses in infancy and four others have survived with the prayers of a Christian pastor and the medical care they have received at a Christian clinic. It was this aid to her children that brought her into the Christian fold, she said.

In addition to the attacks on Christian places of worship, there have been two or three cases of Christians disturbing Hindu sites in Dangs.

Arrests Follow Orissa Slaying

The police arrested dozens of supporters of a rightist Hindu group in the eastern state of Orissa on Sunday for killing an Australian-born Christian missionary and his two sons. Reuters reported from Bhubaneswar, India.

"We have so far arrested 47 persons and announced an award of 25,000 rupees for any information on whereabouts of one Dam Singh, the leader of Bajrang Dal, who masterminded the ghastly murder of the missionary and his two sons," said Bana Behari Panda, the Orissa police chief. The reward is equivalent to \$590.

Graham Stewart Stains, a secretary of the Evangelical Missionary Society, and his sons were attacked by activists from the radical Bajrang Dal, a group affiliated with the Bharatiya Janata Party, the police said.

Mr. Stains who had been working with leprosy victims in India for 34 years, and his sons, Philip, 10, and Timothy, 8, died shortly after midnight Friday when a group of up to 40 people doused the missionary's jeep with kerosene and set it ablaze, said Subhankar Ghosh, a witness.

North Korea Cites Gains in U.S. Talks

GENEVA — Two days of U.S.-North Korean talks ended Sunday with North Korea saying it had moved somewhat closer to resolving a dispute over U.S. suspicions about nuclear-weapons development.

"There was some narrowing of opinion including on the problem of the underground facility," North Korea's deputy foreign minister, Kim Gye Gwan, said.

"However, there is a lot of work to do."

More talks will be scheduled, Mr. Kim told reporters.

A U.S. official refused to go into detail about the talks over American demands for access to the Kumchangri underground site, which Washington suspects is being used to develop nuclear weapons.

The U.S. official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the two sides probably would have a brief meeting Monday morning.

Four-party Korean peace talks, which also included South Korea and China, ended Friday. (AP)

Indonesia Leaflets Appeal for Peace

JAKARTA — Military aircraft dumped thousands of leaflets appealing for peace Sunday after five days of fighting between Muslims and Christians on Indonesia's Spice Islands left at least 49 people dead.

There were no reports of fresh unrest, and soldiers guarded small groups of Christian worshippers who had ventured out to their churches to pray. (AP)

China Detains 2 Over Identity Cards

BEIJING — Police have detained a dissident and a reporter and told the dissident's friends that the pair could not be released because they were not carrying identity cards, a human-rights group said Sunday.

Liu Xianbin, member of a would-be opposition party targeted in a government crackdown on dissent, and the journalist Yuan Yajuan were taken Saturday from a guest house in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, the New York-based group Human Rights in China said. (AP)

China's 'Traveling' Craze

Alien Smuggling Enriches 3 Southern Villages

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

TINGJIANG, China — The houses on East Street tower over the rice paddies behind them. Fenced in by imposing metal gates carved to look like palm trees, the buildings, many four stories tall, resemble grounded ships ringed with poop decks.

Inside, garish opulence reigns — marquet, fountains with cowering nymphs, karaoke dens with purple velvet wallpaper, disco balls and strobe lights.

Nearby in Chang and Lianjiang, two other villages in the southern province of Fujian, the architecture is pretty much the same. German shepherds patrol the grounds.

The houses stand in ostentatious tribute to the wealth generated through one of the most curious crazes in the past 10 years in this area about 30 kilometers east of the provincial capital, Fuzhou. The locals call it "traveling." The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service calls it "alien smuggling."

Since the late 1980s, a Chinese-run criminal enterprise has fed off these communities, sneaking tens of thousands of Chinese illegally to the United States. Of Tingjiang's estimated 70,000 people, 30,000 are believed to be in the United States, a local official said.

"Here you are not a man unless you travel to the United States," said Wang Mengjian, 23, a laborer who has traveled to the United States several times since he first left China illegally as a 16-year-old. Although he appears to have been forcibly repatriated recently, he plans to go again soon. "The United States has many borders," he said.

"I will always be able to get in." In the 19th century, the people of Fujian — known as Fukienese — and Guangdong left China by the thousands, fleeing poverty and the collapse of the Qing Dynasty. "Fukienese relied on a sea of emigration in a book published to commemorate the fifth Conference of the World Federation of Fuzhou Associations. "Cooking, tailoring and bartering."

In that respect, not much has changed since the Communist authorities embraced market-oriented economic policies in 1978 and began reopening the borders. The new emigrants work in restaurants all over America. Many lead lives no better than indentured servants, in hook to the smugglers, known as "snakeheads," for \$45,000, the going rate for an illegal trip to the United States. The sweat of their labor goes to bolster Asian criminal enterprises. It also stokes the fires of development in this region; millions of dollars are sent home every year to these three villages by relatives working in the United States.

Western law enforcement officials say the new wave of emigration was fueled by the success of a prominent businesswoman, Cheng Chui Peng, who was sentenced in the United States in 1990 to the then-maximum six months in jail for alien smuggling, along with a \$3,000 fine. She has since returned to China, bringing much of the estimated \$2.5 million she gained trafficking human cargo, law enforcement officials said.

For years, alien smuggling was not punished severely in the United States. But the biggest windfall for smugglers was President George Bush's Executive



2 HIGH FLIERS — John Glenn, the former senator and astronaut, hugging the Japanese astronaut Chikari Muka during the American's arrival Sunday in Tokyo on a tour to promote the U.S. space program.

Order 12711, signed in April of 1990 after the 1989 crackdown on student-led protests around Tiananmen Square in Beijing. It allowed Chinese who were in the country from June 5, 1989, until April 11, 1990, the right to temporary safe haven. Congress later passed legislation allowing them permanent residency.

The measures were designed to protect the estimated 80,000 Chinese students in the United States from the Chinese government. But U.S. law enforcement officials estimated that more than half the applicants for residence permits under the law came not from students but from others who had entered the United States illegally.

In 1996, Congress increased the penalties for the smuggling of aliens. The offense is now punishable by five years

in jail and a \$250,000 fine. Still, the profits from moving human cargo make the risk worthwhile to many.

On East Street in Tingjiang, Peter Pan, 62, who was a cook on Long Island, New York, patrolled the front yard of his four-story manor. Built in 1994 for \$250,000, it boasts a professional kitchen, karaoke rooms, parquet floors, a fountain on the first floor and inlaid woodwork. Only Mr. Pan and his wife live here. His son and daughter are studying at the State University of New York.

Mr. Pan appears to have made his money honestly. Some of his neighbors did not. He also appears to have journeyed to America legally. Most of his neighbors did not. "This is what the United States gave me," he said. "No wonder everyone else wants to go."

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. Puts Khmer Leaders On List of War Criminals

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The two high-ranking members of Khmer Rouge movement who surrendered to the Cambodian government last month have made it onto the Clinton administration's "wanted" list, joining the Bosnian Serb leaders indicted for war crimes and the former Marxist dictator of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Washington wants all of them put on trial, either in their own countries or before an international tribunal, and is working actively with other nations to pursue them.

But the effort to bring former dictators and alleged war criminals to justice is selective. The United States is making no effort to track down several other former leaders with unsavory records, including Idi Amin of Uganda and two deposed rulers of Haiti, Jean-Claude Duvalier and Lieutenant General Raoul Cedras. All live in comfortable exile, and apparently will be allowed to continue to do so, according to senior U.S. officials.

What these different responses to past calamities demonstrate, senior administration officials said, is the absence of any uniform system or criteria for bringing war criminals or ousted dictators to justice. Even though international consensus has developed that heads of state or factional leaders accused of crimes should be held responsible for their actions, the prospects that any particular individual will face trial depend more on politics and accessibility than on the magnitude of their alleged crimes, officials said.

Over the last decade or so, several notorious leaders died before the outside world had to decide what, if anything, to do about them: Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko of the former Zaire, Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, the Somali faction leader General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, and, most notably, Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader believed responsible for hundreds of thousands of deaths when his group ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1979.

In that same period, however, the United Nations and its members have accepted the principle that acts of murder, genocide, torture or "crimes against humanity" committed by such people should not go unpunished. Spurred by evidence of atrocities in Bosnia and genocide in Rwanda, the United Nations established international tribunals to try suspects in those cases. And in negotiations that ended last summer, 120 nations — over U.S. objections

— voted to establish a permanent war crimes tribunal with global jurisdiction.

The United States, after initially supporting creation of the court, refused to sign the treaty because of the possibility that it might assert jurisdiction over U.S. citizens. The court will come into existence when 60 nations have ratified the Rome treaty, but its authority is prospective only. Crimes of the past are outside its reach. That leaves open the fate of Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea, who were among the highest-ranking aides to Mr. Pol Pot in the "killing fields" era two decades ago.

Holbrooke Says He Is Confident Lobbying Issue Will Be Settled

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Richard Holbrooke, President Bill Clinton's nominee to head the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, has denied that he had violated federal lobbying laws, an issue that has held up his moving to the UN.

In his first public comments since the disclosure that he was negotiating with the Justice Department over its investigation of an alleged ethics violation, Mr. Holbrooke did not describe the terms of a possible settlement, but he said he was confident the inquiry would end soon.

Justice officials said a settlement with Mr. Holbrooke, the principal architect of the Bosnia peace settlement of 1995 that ended the war in the former Yugoslav republic, would probably be reached within days. The officials said Mr. Holbrooke had been asked to pay a civil penalty.

Government officials and former U.S. diplomats say the investigation has centered on allegations that Mr. Holbrooke violated lobbying laws in his contacts with the U.S. ambassador in South Korea in early 1996.

That was soon after he had resigned from the State Department to become an investment banker in New York.

"I look forward to going before the Senate for what I'm sure will be a tough but fair confirmation process, and I hope to serve soon at the UN," he said in an interview on an ABC News program.

After resigning from the State Department in 1996 to join the investment banking company Credit Suisse First Boston, Mr. Holbrooke was named a part-time Clinton administration envoy to the Balkans and to Cyprus.

The so-called contacts that I had in the three years since I left the State Department with government officials have all been in my capacity as a senior adviser, official, to the secretary of state," he said.



Yevgeni Primakov, prime minister who bears the burdens of president.

PRIMAKOV: He Does Yeltsin's Job but Can't Show He Likes It

Continued from Page 1

himself the most trusted Russian politician among the masses, according to several opinion polls. Arriving in the political and economic firestorm that erupted after Aug. 17, the day the ruble went into a tailspin and Russia slid into virtual default, the prime minister has earned points for restoring at least an impression of political stability.

"Since Primakov came on the wave of expectations of a civil war," said Igor Bunin, director of the local research group Political Technologies Center, "he is considered a stabilizer of the political situation. With the lack of trust in the president and the Parliament, the government's rating is very high, unprecedentedly high."

Mr. Primakov may or may not end up being a contender for the presidency, but on one thing all observers agree: Given Mr. Yeltsin's well-known sensitivity to real or apparent rivals, Mr. Primakov will certainly not tip his hand until he has no choice.

For now, he is simply strengthening his position inside a government that is fast filling up with many Primakov appointees. Many are old allies from his five-year stint as head of the Russian intelligence agency. The most notable of these in recent days was Yuri Kobaladze, a former press officer at the spy agency, who has reportedly been named deputy head of the state-owned radio and television company.

These appointments have been closely watched for clues to the di-

rection of Mr. Primakov's economic and other policies, which are still unclear.

Most analysts assume that Mr. Primakov is aiming above all to ensure the loyalty of a large and unruly bureaucracy during a time of political transition.

"Anybody in Primakov's position would try to insert his own people in key positions," said Thomas Graham, a Russian expert and senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Perhaps Mr. Primakov's principal achievement has been his ability to buy peace with the Communists that dominate the usually truculent Parliament, in part by choosing one of them, Yuri Maslyukov, as chief deputy minister for economics.

The Communists have repaid him by withholding criticism of a \$25 billion budget that on paper commits Russia to the strictest austerity. But that same budget—which must be voted on by the Parliament twice more before it is adopted — has been roundly criticized by the International Monetary Fund as not tough enough.

Many experts have criticized the document for making a series of rosy assumptions — including a stable ruble, moderate inflation and the expectation that international lenders will fork over \$4 billion in credits to fill an anticipated budget deficit of the same amount.

Russia has also assumed that its foreign creditors, who are owed \$17.5 billion this year, will be willing to roll over half that amount with a new restructuring agreement.

Last week, representatives of the so-called London Club — creditors who hold Russia's old Soviet-era commercial debt — agreed to a restructuring arrangement that allows Moscow to avoid a technical default.

Mr. Maslyukov, who was in Washington recently to lobby the International Monetary Fund, has said that Russia will not bend to the Fund's main demands, in particular the rollback of a recent cut in the value-added tax. He has also insisted Moscow is asking for only as much money — \$5 billion — as it needs to keep paying back its overall Fund debt, about \$16.8 billion.

As an IMF team assembles here for another look at Russia, many observers, Russian and foreign, expect that more credits will eventually be forthcoming, for political if not economic reasons.

Another Week in Hospital

President Yeltsin will remain hospitalized for at least another week undergoing treatment for a stomach ulcer. The Associated Press reported from Moscow, quoting the Itar-Tass press agency.

Arafat Might Put Off Declaring Statehood

JERUSALEM — The Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, will discuss postponing a planned May 4 declaration of statehood when he meets President Bill Clinton next month, a Palestinian official said Sunday.

Mr. Arafat will meet Mr. Clinton in Washington on Feb. 4 before heading to Europe to discuss the stalled peace agreement and seek promises of recognition of Palestinian statehood.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel has frozen the U.S.-brokered Wye peace accords, partly because of Mr. Arafat's declared intention to declare statehood, which Mr. Netanyahu says compromises Israeli security. The Palestinian leader wants U.S. assurances that Israel will unfreeze Wye and fulfill commitments before he postpones his declaration, according to a senior Palestinian official, speaking on condition of anonymity. (AP)

East Africans Drop Burundi Sanctions

ARUSHA, Tanzania — East African leaders voted to suspend the economic sanctions they had imposed more than two years ago on Burundi.

The move was one of several steps that heads of state took last week aimed at increasing cooperation among countries in East Africa.

The talks specifically sought a

firmer place in the region for Burundi and Rwanda, two countries still searching for stability after the ethnic violence that claimed hundreds of thousands lives in 1994. (NIT)

Anti-Missile Plan Is Blasted by China

BEIJING — A U.S. proposal to deploy an anti-missile system will threaten world security by spreading military technology and provoking an arms race, a Chinese army newspaper said Sunday.

The official Liberation Army Daily labeled the proposal an unwise move and said no country could build a reliable anti-missile system. It accused the United States of wanting such a system to secure a "position of hegemony."

Last week, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Sun Yuxi, said the system "would only undermine security and stimulate the proliferation of missiles."

Defense Secretary William Cohen announced last week that the Clinton administration was asking Congress for \$6.6 billion over the next five years to build a national defense against missile attack. (AP)

Asylum in Britain

ISLAMABAD — Britain has allowed an exiled Pakistani politician, Altaf Hussain, leader of the Karachi-based Muttahida Qaumi Movement, to live in Britain indefinitely, his party said. (Reuters)

EUROPE

BRIEFLY

French Far Right Split on Le Pen

MARIGNANE, France — Opponents of the National Front leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, made official Sunday a split in the French far right by electing Bruno Mégret as president of their breakaway movement.

Mr. Le Pen, speaking on France 2 television, called the election a "crime against the National Front" and asserted that Mr. Mégret's movement would fail to attract voters in European elections to June.

Mr. Mégret, as expected, won easily, taking 86 percent of the votes cast by 2,162 delegates at a special congress of rebel National Front supporters in southern France, a meeting that Mr. Le Pen called illegal.

The group, known as the National Front-National Movement, paid tribute to Mr. Le Pen, who founded the National Front in 1972, by naming him their honorary president. Mr. Le Pen rejected the title.

Mr. Mégret openly criticized Mr. Le Pen's stance and a conflict deepened throughout last autumn. Mr. Le Pen has been convicted of assault but has appealed the decision and appears likely to avoid a ban on political activity. (AP)

Bonn Assails Citizenship Critics

BONN — The government accused the opposition Sunday of dividing Germany with efforts to block citizenship reform that have sparked violent protests.

Interior Minister Otto Schily said the plan to give German passports to millions of immigrants was an important step toward integration and said the Christian Democrats were using the wrong methods to signal their opposition.

"Citizenship reform will make an important contribution to securing domestic peace and help overcome dangerous divisions," Mr. Schily said on German radio. He said he was willing to put the issue to a referendum. (Reuters)

British Liberal Favors Labour Tie

LONDON — Paddy Ashdown, the leader of Britain's Liberal Democrats, said Sunday it was a near-certainty his party would enter into a partnership with Labour, now the governing party, after the next election.

Mr. Ashdown, who announced his retirement Wednesday after 11 years, told the BBC interviewer David Frost that he was confident his successor would "cross the final threshold" into government.

He said the Liberal Democrats had no other strategy that made sense.

"This government is now doing many of the things we said



A ROYAL WEDDING — Princess Caroline of Monaco and Prince Ernst August of Hanover before their private wedding on Saturday. A church ceremony, not yet scheduled, is planned.

we would do for the last 50 years," he said. "The choice is very simple. You are either part of it and getting advantages from it or you are going to be made irrelevant." (Reuters)

Spain Denounces Basque Plan

BARCELONA — Vows by Basque nationalists to "liberate" their cross-border region from Spain and France to create a sovereign state mark an "entry into a very dangerous dynamic," the Spanish government warned Sunday.

The Basque Nationalist Party intention, revealed Saturday at a conference of 700 Basque representatives, is "on the fringes of the wishes expressed by the Basques and the people of Navarra," a government spokesman, Josep Pique, said. (AFP)

Minimal Hope for Albright in Russia

Disagreements Cloud Most Major Issues as She Heads to Moscow

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Madeleine Albright embarked Sunday on a trip to a weakened but obstinate Russia with little expectation on either side of improvement in a relationship plagued by disagreements on just about everything from Russia's economic collapse to air strikes against Iraq.

In contrast to the heady days when Russia was envisioned as a full member of a newly expanded "Group of Eight" industrialized democracies, the hope as Mrs. Albright heads to Moscow is to keep a dialogue alive, a U.S. official said.

Before her arrival, Russian officials were openly referring to the "sour" nature of the relationship with the United States.

Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov has stridently criticized the air strikes against Iraq by Britain and America last month, and First Deputy Prime Minister Yuri Maslyukov was in Washington the week before last complaining about an economically flattened Russia being forced to live under the thumb of a U.S.-dominated International Monetary Fund.

To this mix of problems, President Bill Clinton's administration suddenly added a new one: the unveiling last week of its plan to deploy a missile defense system that would require renegotiating the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, a move the Russians have historically opposed.

Angered over the air strikes against Iraq, the lower house of the Russian Parliament abruptly canceled a vote on ratification of START-2, the treaty that would reduce both nations' stockpiles of nuclear weapons. The new U.S. proposal for a missile defense system seems sure to further cloud the prospects for approval of START-2, Russian arms-control experts said.

The hardening of the stalemate on the strategic arms treaty, which has lan-

guished in the Russian Parliament since 1993, was confirmation that the notion of a "strategic partnership" — once key to the U.S. administration's approach to Russia — has all but evaporated.

In a reversal of the relatively upbeat expectations for previous visits to Moscow by Mrs. Albright, the administration acknowledged the diminished influence the United States now held over Russia.

Russia's disarray, said a senior official who briefed reporters on conditions of anonymity, made it "more than ordinarily difficult to reach decisions on even the most important policy questions."

Mrs. Albright will not be doing any business with the ailing president, Boris Yeltsin — it was not even clear, officials said, whether she would see him. Instead, she will focus her energies on Mr. Primakov, whom she met many times when he was foreign minister before his elevation to prime minister in the political chaos that followed Russia's ruble devaluation and virtual default Aug. 17 and Mr. Yeltsin's dismissal of his entire reformist-led government.

In an indication that the Clinton administration acknowledges that the Yeltsin era is all but over, Mrs. Albright is scheduled to meet with three likely presidential candidates: Mayor Yuri Luzhkov of Moscow, former General Alexander Lebed and the economist Grigori Yavlinskiy, the leader of the liberal Yabloko party.

Virtually all of the issues on Mrs. Albright's agenda with Mr. Primakov address problems associated with Russia's economic collapse.

The week before her arrival, Mr. Maslyukov, the leading Communist member of Mr. Primakov's government, was told by the IMF and administration officials that the assumptions in Russia's draft budget plan were unrealistic and not sufficient to qualify Russia for a new loan.

The new budget presumes Russia will

finance only about \$4.5 billion of the \$17.5 billion in foreign debt payments it is scheduled to make in 1999. To avoid being declared bankrupt, Russia must meet the rest of the obligations with restructured deals and new loans, chiefly from the IMF. Stanley Fischer, the Fund's first deputy managing director, said new lending would only be possible if Russia raised more revenue.

Russia, in its turn, is making a big issue of negotiations on new troop levels under the 1990 treaty that established levels for conventional forces for a Europe still divided into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the now-defunct Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

In an expression of its opposition to NATO expansion to include three former Warsaw Pact countries — Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary — Russia is demanding that NATO agree to specific limits on troops in certain European regions before NATO's 50th anniversary celebration in April, when the three are to be formally admitted.

Both Russian and U.S. officials suggested this was one area where Mrs. Albright may make progress.

Mrs. Albright will also stress the administration's unhappiness over what it contends is Russia's heightened assistance to Iran on missile technology in the past six months. Officials said it was less clear what Mrs. Albright could accomplish on this issue.

The week before last, the administration slapped economic penalties on three Russian institutions after asserting that they were providing Iranian scientists with technical assistance.

Most likely, U.S. officials said, Mrs. Albright will tell the Russians that, if Russia does not stop assisting Iran in this way, the United States will end the joint U.S.-Russian satellite launching program that is worth about \$1 billion in Russian aerospace companies.

Romania Buys Some Time

Pact With Miners Doesn't Address Economic Problem

By Peter Finn
Washington Post Service

BUCHAREST — When they came to this capital before, in 1990 and 1991, their faces blackened by coal and their hands bloodied by street violence, Romania's miners rampaged through the headquarters of an opposition party that was advocating economic reform.

Hundreds of students, Gypsies and anyone looking vaguely "intellectual" were beaten in the streets in orgies of violence where the preferred weapons were the lead pipe and the boot. More than a dozen people were killed.

So, when the latest miners' march, which appeared to be leading to more possible bloodletting in the capital, was turned back 175 kilometers (110 miles) from here after an agreement Friday night between the government and union leaders, this tense city heaved a sigh of relief.

But the latest accord, which would keep unprofitable and heavily subsidized mines open for at least five years and provide raises in the miners, cannot disguise, and may aggravate, Romania's political and economic problems.

"For the government, this was a step back-

ward, because the economic problems are unchanged, the losses are the same," Ilie Serbanescu, an economic analyst and a former government minister, said in a television interview Saturday. "The big question remains: What is the impact on other social categories of people?"

Mr. Serbanescu said, however, that it was difficult to criticize the government's final aim Friday, which was to "secure social and national peace."

In contrast to other countries in the region, such as Poland or Hungary, Romania's economy is staggering under the weight of inefficient state enterprises and government regulation that frustrates investors.

"The current government bureaucracy is paralyzing for the Romanian enterprise," the Romanian Chambers of Commerce and Industry said in a recent statement calling for a shake-up in economic policy, including the liquidation of state enterprises such as the mines that are a drag on the Treasury.

In the past three years, Romania's gross national product has fallen 15 percent, and the economy is expected to contract a further 6 percent this year. The economies of Poland and Hungary, by contrast, continue to grow at a 5 percent annual rate.

Romania, with only \$2 billion in foreign reserves, has \$3 billion in foreign debt coming due this year. The country desperately needs an International Monetary Fund support package to avoid default; about \$1 billion must be paid in May and June.

The standoff with the miners was, in some respects, a measure of the country's commitment to economic reform and was closely watched by international economic organizations and banks. President Emil Constantinescu said that any agreement with miners could not compromise the country's need to reshape its economic fundamentals.

The agreement, which has not been detailed, apparently makes pay increases contingent on a five-year plan to turn around the performance of the mining industry in the Jiu Valley, where the latest march began Monday. In 30 days, mine managers and unions must present a plan to cut losses 20 percent annually for five years, government officials said.

"From now on it's not going to be the government that initiates the shutting down of mines," said Nicolae Stanculescu, secretary of state in the Ministry of Industry and Trade, who participated in talks with the miners. "It will be the miners, who will decide by themselves to shut down the mines."

For some analysts, such talk is illusory, and the government has simply bought time.

"The government knows very well it's an illusion," said Stelian Tanase, editor of the political magazine Sfera Politicii. "It has no money to cover its promises. The first priority was to stop the marchers."

The march on Bucharest also had political overtones that may presage increased radicalization in the country. Along the route, where miners clashed with police, they galvanized support in local communities with calls for the overthrow of the government.

Bucharest Aims to Show It Can Push Reforms

By Peter S. Green
International Herald Tribune

BUCHAREST — Fresh from its settlement with protesting coal miners, the government faces tough talks with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to show it can carry on the painful work of shutting down unprofitable industries.

On Monday, Prime Minister Radu Vasile will meet with World Bank officials to discuss progress on closing some 20 such companies, passing laws to encourage private enterprise and selling several large state banks. The moves are designed to revive an economy that shrank nearly 6 percent last year, when inflation remained at 40 percent.

IMF representatives had been scheduled to arrive Monday to discuss helping Romania meet payments on \$2.8 billion in foreign debt due this year, but they postponed their visit until next month to allow the government to amend its proposed 1999 budget to include concessions made to the miners.

The deal between Mr. Vasile and the miners' leader, Miron Cozma, "resolved the situation, but it didn't solve the problem," said Alin Teodorescu, a political analyst.

Before they stimulate growth, reform efforts could put millions of Romanians out of work, causing new protests. And the cash-strapped government cannot press further reforms on the population without new jobs, retraining, adequate severance pay or a social safety net for the newly unemployed.

"Ideally they must create alternatives for the miners, but the government has no money for this because there are losses at the mines," said Ilie Serbanescu of the newspaper Ziarul Financiar.

Foreign investment flooded into the country when democratic reformers defeated the former Communists in late 1996, but it crept out as reform efforts bogged down in political squabbling and the Asian crisis hammered emerging markets, leaving the country unable to pay its bills alone.

"If the IMF and the World Bank show their confidence in Romania, foreign investment will flow in, and we can go forward," said Valentin George, an investment banker in Bucharest.

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INTERNATIONAL

Beating Winter Blues? Norway's Arctic Dwellers Swear by Beer and Reindeer

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TROMSO, Norway — The sun came up here.

That may seem a dog-bites-man sort of event, but for the hardy breed of humans living above the Arctic Circle — about a million people, scattered across three continents and a thousand icy islands — the rising of the sun in late January is one of the most important events of the year. That warm crimson glow peaking up over the distant horizon conveys the crucial message that months

of polar blackness are coming to an end, and the normal circadian rhythm of day and night is about to return.

The long-delayed sunrise also casts a critical light on the argument among psychiatrists as to whether there is an ailment known as seasonal affective disorder, or "winter blues."

This ailment, first defined by a Washington psychiatrist in 1984, is said to cause symptoms such as loss of energy, insomnia and overeating among people who are depressed by the lack of sunlight in winter months. Tromso, with its long, black winter, ought to be a hotbed of

seasonal affective disorder. But recent studies here indicate the locals rarely get the winter blues.

Since "lack of adequate daylight" is one of Tromso's prime features, the university here has mounted extensive studies of seasonal affective disorder. To the displeasure of some of their colleagues, the local experts have concluded that this disorder may not exist.

"Our studies show that people here have no more depression in winter than people in Oslo, New York or Washington," said Vidje Hansen, a psychiatrist at the university and the affiliated

Polar Institute. "The whole idea of SAD is part of a medicalization of things that are normal life situations."

Residents of Tromso do seem to have more insomnia than people elsewhere, particularly in the winter. "When it is dark all day anyway, you don't get the normal trigger telling you it's time to go to sleep," Mr. Hansen said. "And that means people can be tired in the morning. But this is fatigue. It's not depression."

Tromso's low rate of seasonal affective disorder, Mr. Hansen says, is due to the fact that people here consider three months without sunshine to be a part of

normal life. Or, to put it another way, they have learned to cope with a calendar that is never "normal."

"In the far north, it's either dark all day or you find yourself sitting on your veranda at 1 A.M. with a bright sun in your face," Mr. Hansen said. "This is life, and people adjust to it. If anything, what you can conclude is that human beings are remarkable at adapting to the conditions they happen to find."

The 57,000 residents of Tromso, a charming city on the steep snowy hills of a steel-gray fjord, treat Jan. 21, or Sun Day, as a major holiday. On Thursday,

there was a citywide celebration, a music festival featuring the Tromsø Philharmonic and a boisterous chorus of elementary-school children who stood on a snow bank in the market square to sing the joyful anthem "Sola Velkommen" or "Welcome Back, Mr. Sun!"

The sun set over Tromso around 1 P.M. Nov. 7 and was not seen again until Thursday. Even with its brief return — the street lights were turned off for about 90 minutes at midday — the city faces several more months of snow and cold before it basks in the payoff for the long polar night: eight weeks of midnight sun, from June to August.

"Mostly what we have here is winter," said Helga-Marie Johnsen, a travel executive. "There really is no spring or fall. But we do have summer. Last year, I remember, it was a Wednesday. Suddenly it was 90 degrees and bright sun over the mountains. The next day it got cool again."

A century back, a wide-eyed tourist dubbed Tromso "the Paris of the North." It is perhaps an exaggeration, unless your idea of Paris is a city where the windows of the boutiques depict models in Gore-Tex pushing snow blowers, and the lower dominating skyline is an illuminated ski jump.

At nearly 70 degrees latitude, Tromso sits about as close to the top of the world as North America's northernmost city, Barrow, Alaska. But it is far bigger than Barrow, and so boasts the northernmost of almost everything.

This town was the site of the northernmost outpost of American diplomacy, until the U.S. Consulate here was closed in a State Department budget crunch. But Tromso still has the planet's northernmost cathedral, the planet's northernmost brewery, which turns out a product called Arctic Beer, and the planet's northernmost university.

One form of treatment for seasonal affective disorder is light therapy, in which patients sit within inches of large, rectangular screens that emit intense white light. Furniture stores in Tromso sell items called Bright Lights, priced at about \$250 per unit. Some companies provide the lights in the cafeteria, so workers can take "light breaks" along with their coffee breaks.

One way the people of Tromso adapt is with an unusually convivial lifestyle. "There are more bars and cafes per capita here than any other city in Norway," said Erlend Rian, the longtime mayor. "We have so much darkness in our life, we need the light of friendship. We have reindeer sausage and Arctic Beer and help each other pass those long evenings."

Mordechai Girds for Battle

Fired Defense Chief Front-Runner to Unseat Netanyahu

By Deborah Sontag
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — When a secular Israeli politician whisks out a skullcap and Bible, visits the Western Wall and seeks a blessing from a top rabbi, it is clear that the fighting spirit is upon him.

And so it was Sunday with Yitzhak Mordechai, who was dismissed as defense minister Saturday and geared up immediately for political battle against his former boss, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

Mr. Mordechai, 54, is expected to head the emerging centrist party as its candidate for prime minister in the May elections. In a country dominated by the Ashkenazi, or European, elite, he would be the first Sephardic candidate to seek the top job in the government.

The two center candidates, Amnon Lipkin-Shahak, the former army chief of staff, and Dan Meridor, the former finance minister, are reportedly ready to step aside and unite behind Mr. Mordechai, with whom they publicly joined forces Sunday.

"I think it is less important who wins than that we all win," said Mr. Lipkin-Shahak, who entered the race just weeks ago as a wild card and the favored winner against Mr. Netanyahu.

In his final cabinet meeting Sunday, Mr. Mordechai, a political moderate and ardent advocate of the peace effort, donned a yarmulke and used a Bible to thump Mr. Netanyahu.

"Deliver my soul, Oh Lord, from lying lips and a deceitful tongue," Mr. Mordechai read from the Book of Psalms.

"My soul hath dwelt with him who hateth," he continued. "I am for peace; but when I speak, they are for war."

After that, he walked out, resigned from Likud, linked up with the centrist party and visited the Western Wall, where, he said, he starts "every new chapter of his life."

Israeli journalists labeled Mr. Netanyahu's dismissal of his popular defense minister, which was done on live television at the beginning of the Saturday evening news, as a political blunder that could easily backfire against the prime minister. Mr. Mordechai is considered one of the most cautious, credible and bipartisan members of the government.

"The prime minister is going to learn that one eats Yitzhak Mordechai's vengeance off a cold plate, very slowly," Sima Kadmon, a political analyst, wrote in the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth.

Polls showed Mr. Mordechai cutting into Mr. Netanyahu's electorate, stealing as many as a third of his voters. But election results here have often been at odds with the polls.

Speaking on Israel Radio, Mr. Netanyahu, who labeled his defense minister "immoral" for consorting with the centrists, said he considered it no loss, and he continued his brutal attack on Mr. Mordechai.

"He's not an electoral asset," Mr. Netanyahu said. "He's an opportunistic asset."

Referring to the leaders of the centrist party, the prime minister said, "Every one of them is a loser."

On the evening news Saturday night, Mr. Netanyahu went live to read a blistering dismissal letter that had been delivered moments earlier to Mr. Mordechai's house in suburban Jerusalem.

"I have come to realize that your personal ambition supersedes any other consideration," Mr. Netanyahu said, looking ashen-faced. "Elected to the Parliament by Likud voters and appointed minister of defense by a Likud prime minister, you have nevertheless conducted negotiations with opposition parties whose goal is to bring down the Likud government."

Mr. Mordechai, 54, emerging from his home, where he was reportedly dining with leaders of the



Leaders of the new centrist party, left to right: Dan Meridor, Yitzhak Mordechai, Amnon Lipkin-Shahak and Roni Milo. Mr. Mordechai was dismissed as defense minister Saturday.

centrist party, stood before television cameras in a drizzling rain and blasted back with visible fury.

"I regret to say that the prime minister is no longer worthy of my confidence and I suppose no longer worthy of the confidence of the people of Israel," Mr. Mordechai said, from under a dripping umbrella.

A political moderate and strong advocate of the Israeli-Palestinian peace effort, Mr. Mordechai has had a roller-coaster relationship with the prime minister.

Since Parliament dissolved the government in late December and set new elections for May, Mr. Mordechai has anguished over his political future.

A reserved and gruff man, he did not anguish publicly. But the country knew that he was paralyzed in trying to decide whether to leave Likud to form a partnership with the leaders of the emerging centrist party.

Even though Mr. Netanyahu took the initiative to make the split, losing Mr. Mordechai is a blow to the prime minister's re-election campaign.

Mr. Mordechai, who was born in Iraqi Kurdistan, is widely considered by Israelis to be a charismatic straight shooter. Internal polls conducted by the centrist party showed him having the best chance to beat Mr. Netanyahu in a one-on-one run-off election.

U.S. Jet Fires on Iraqi Missiles As Canada Offers a '3d Way'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A U.S. fighter jet attacked an Iraqi surface-to-air missile site that had locked onto allied planes Sunday in the no-flight zone in northern Iraq, the Pentagon said.

The U.S. F-15E fired a missile at the installation after aircraft in the area reported they had been illuminated by an Iraqi missile system.

The Pentagon said that the Iraqi site had been "suppressed" and that U.S. and British planes in the no-flight zone had not been damaged. There were no incidents Sunday in the southern zone.

Closing the U.S.-Russian Gap?

Barbara Crossette of The New York Times reported earlier from the United Nations in New York:

The Security Council, divided by radically differing Russian and American proposals for dealing with Iraq, began discussion Friday of a "third way" proposed by Canada.

The Canadians are hoping to fill the void between what are basically hard-line Russian and U.S. policy stands

with new information on which to base future talks on new programs for monitoring Iraqi weapons and ensuring adequate supplies of necessary goods to the civilian population.

Diplomats say that after weeks of stalemate and posturing by various council members, the Canadians want to get a real discussion started. Canada became a council member in January for a two-year term.

Russia, which wants to lift the oil embargo imposed on Iraq in 1990 and abolish the current weapons inspection system, has reacted coolly to the Canadian plan, saying it does not give a prominent role to Secretary-General Kofi Annan, diplomats said.

The United States, which is prepared to allow Iraq to sell more oil to buy civilian goods without limits but wants to keep arms inspections in place, is listening to Canada's ideas with interest, diplomats said.

France also has made a proposal to the council, recommending the end to the oil embargo but controls over Iraqi spending once oil sales resume and continued arms monitoring. Iraq basically wants no restrictions of any kind, saying it has disarmed completely and is not a threat to its neighbors, an assertion independent arms control experts do not believe.

The Canadians say the Russian and French proposals leave open important questions about how a weapons embargo would be enforced if sanctions were lifted and how monitoring can be restored to Iraq, which now wants no part of arms inspections.

Canada, with the support of Brazil, the council president this month, is calling for comprehensive assessments on the status of Iraqi disarmament and on the humanitarian situation in Iraq.



Mr. Hyde making the Republicans' case Sunday in Washington.

TRIAL: Democrats Are 'Appalled' at Summons of Lewinsky

Continued from Page 1

influential seven-term Democrat who plans to move Monday for the dismissal of the case, denounced what he called "a desperate attempt by the House managers to preempt the coming vote by the Senate on whether or not to depose witnesses."

Senator Trent Lott, the majority leader, said that it would be "a big mistake" for the Senate to vote to dismiss the charges Monday. The Mississippi Republican said it would be "a booby trap" action of a constitutional process.

Senator Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa, a harsh critic of the House prosecutors, said he was "appalled that Kenneth Starr would inject himself into these proceedings."

Referring to the order from Judge Norma Holloway Johnson, the judge who presided over the Washington portion of the grand jury investigation of the president, Mr. Harkin said, "I've asked Judge Rehnquist to protect the jurisdiction of this impeachment by declaring that what the District Court did is unconstitutional."

Mr. Rehnquist, the chief justice of the United States, is presiding over the Senate trial. It was not clear when he would respond to Mr. Harkin's request.

The Senate is to consider the Democratic motion to dismiss the trial Monday. The motion is widely expected to fail because of the Republicans' 55-to-45 majority. In that case, the Senate is to consider Tuesday whether to allow either side to depose witnesses.

Most Democrats, and a growing number of Republicans, say that is not necessary after nine days of at times grueling argumentation from both sides, and with thousands of pages of sworn testimony available for review.

Even some conservative Republicans said it was not clear whether a motion to depose witnesses would pass.

"I'm not certain the Senate will vote for witnesses," Senator Larry Craig, a conservative Idaho Republican, said on NBC. If it does not, he said, "then we will rapidly move to up or down votes on the articles of impeachment."

But the House prosecutors and many senators say that only witnesses, and above all Ms. Lewinsky, can resolve lingering contradictions. In particular, they want to ask her whether she or the president's secretary, Betty Currie, initiated a meeting at which Ms. Lewinsky returned gifts from Mr. Clinton and whether Mr. Clinton tried to shape an affidavit she supplied in the Paula Jones sexual harassment case. Answers to both questions could affect perceptions about whether Mr. Clinton sought to obstruct justice.

Several influential Republicans insisted Sunday that there was nothing in the Senate's bipartisan agreement on the trial's rules to preclude either side from meeting with potential witnesses. For House prosecutors to want to meet with Ms. Lewinsky was both logical and defensible, they said.

"They're not out of line to do it," Orrin Hatch of Utah, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said on CBS, "and anybody who says so is playing politics."

Senator Phil Gramm of Texas said on CNN, "They have every right to interview anybody they want to interview."

A Louisiana Democrat, Senator John Breaux, said he feared that it could be "a threatening interview" to Ms. Lewinsky. But Mr. Hyde dismissed that notion, saying it would be "kind of stupid to try and intimidate her."

Senators differed Sunday, mostly on partisan lines, as to whether a motion to depose witnesses was a constitutional duty to continue through to votes on each article of impeachment. To cut the trial short, Senator Gramm said, would be "a terrible constitutional precedent."

Mr. Hyde, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, sounded a bit hurt and slightly by the Democrats' attempt to end the proceeding Monday. Mr. Hyde's committee originated the articles of impeachment.

He and his 12 colleagues, he said, had "marched into the jaws of death — political death" — in the name of principle. He said it was important that they "not get cut off at the pass, short-circuited, dismissed as an annoyance — and that's what it looks like."

Mr. Hyde stoutly defended the move to force Ms. Lewinsky to talk. "The Senate shouldn't tell us how to try our case," he said on NBC. "Monica Lewinsky is of course the most important witness in this whole drama."

Mr. Hyde also opposed Democratic efforts to move for dismissal. "We're riding a tiger," he said, "and we can't dismount until it's finished."

JORDAN: Hussein Surprises Jordan With Plan to Change Heir

Continued from Page 1

Prince Hamzeh, who is attending a course at the British military academy in Sandhurst, England, has long been seen as the king's favorite. He was at his father's side through much of the grueling cancer treatment, at the Mayo Clinic in the United States, and unconfirmed talk around the Royal Court has long suggested that Queen Noor wanted Prince Hamzeh to become king.

King Hussein, whose treatment included six rounds of chemotherapy and the transplant of bone marrow, has pronounced himself "fully recovered from the cancer," a variety known as non-Hodgkins lymphoma.

But his latest illness was his second brush with cancer in the last seven years, and it has robbed him of his hair, weight and some physical vigor. For the latter reason, diplomats in the Jordanian capital, Amman, have suggested that the

king might now find it difficult to resume a full work schedule.

Neither Prince Abdullah nor Prince Hamzeh has been given much of a public profile, but both are said by people who know them to have the same charm and charisma that have helped the king to guide Jordan through turbulent times.

By contrast, Prince Hassan has found it difficult to shake an image of being relatively aloof. Still, he has also won many admirers through his long years as his brother's understudy.

That has been particularly the case within the business community, which regarded him as well-equipped to help Jordan through economic strains. And even Jordanians who have never been great admirers of the crown prince are shocked and confused by the move to sideline him from the succession.

"I don't think this is any way to treat a brother," said a former Jordanian official who, like most people critical of

the king, would speak only on condition of anonymity.

The king, who is one of the world's longest-serving leaders, has a long record of surprising friends and foes, through decades of arduous swerves that included his sudden embrace in 1994 of a peace treaty with Israel. But never before has he courted so much potential discord within his family.

When he designated Hassan as crown prince in 1965, the king's sons were infants, and a series of assassination attempts against King Hussein had raised concern about how Jordan would fare if he were killed. The move required an amendment to the constitution, which had stipulated that the eldest son of the reigning monarch inherit the throne.

The naming of a son as the new heir would restore that line. King Hussein was designated in 1952, succeeding his grandfather, King Abdullah, and his father, King Talal.

KOSOVO: Massacre of Ethnic Albanians Galvanizes a Divided West to Force Peace

Continued from Page 1

U.S. ambassador to Macedonia, Christopher Hill, and the European Union representative, Wolfgang Petritsch of Austria — who had been shuttling vainly among the Albanian factions and the Serbs — are scheduled to arrive Monday in Pristina with a new mandate from the international community to forge a unified negotiating position from the ethnic Albanian factions.

For the Imeri family, the West's paralysis has been murderous. Seven kilometers (four miles) south of Racak, in the village of Dramnjak, Azemine Imeri huddles with her daughters in the small house of a sympathetic Albanian farmer, mourning her murdered son, Hakip, 29, one of the dead of Racak.

The family spent the autumn in the mountains, fleeing the fighting last summer between the Serbs and the Kosovo Liberation Army.

But following an American-engineered cease-fire in October, when NATO threatened air strikes and manned international observers came to Kosovo, the Imeris came down from the hills to Racak,

where "we thought everything would be better," Mrs. Imeri said as she wept.

Her daughter, Fatime, 24, broke in angrily: "But after what happened in the village, after what we saw from the police, we can't live with the Serbs anymore in Kosovo. Every Albanian feels the same."

The sense of urgency is felt by the region's ethnic Albanian leaders as well, said Blerim Shala, editor of the weekly political journal Zeri. "After Racak," he said, "Albanian leaders understand they must come together and take away from Milosevic the claim that he is ready for negotiations and the Albanians are not."

He added: "The West is very tired of this crisis, and they will now try to put intense pressure on both sides to come to serious political negotiations. That, I'm said to say, is the good side to this massacre. Everyone — the Americans, the French and even the Russians — now understand there is no more time to waste."

Mr. Hill, the U.S. ambassador to Macedonia, will press the ethnic Albanians to unify behind a set of principles endorsed Friday in London by the

Contact Group for former Yugoslavia: the United States, Britain, Germany, Italy, France and Russia.

Officials say the principles include effective self-government for the Kosovo Albanians — their own political, legal, judicial and police powers — in parallel structures to the existing Serbian ones. The point is to provide a form of political autonomy within the Yugoslav federation, but without independence, with the final status of Kosovo to be decided at least three years later through some form of referendum.

The intention also is to bring the ethnic Albanian leaders — from the non-violent Ibrahim Rugova to representatives of the Kosovo Liberation Army — to a Contact Group meeting outside the province, in Vienna or elsewhere, to hammer out an agreed position.

The Contact Group might convene at the end of this week in London, where the U.S. secretary of state, Madeleine Albright, will stop after a trip to Moscow. It envisages a summit meeting like the one that pushed Mr. Milosevic to end the Bosnian War.

While now, after Racak, every ethnic

Albanian says that only independence for the region is acceptable, Mahmut Bakalli, the former Communist boss of Kosovo, said: "What we could mean, and what we all could accept, is independence from Serbian jurisdiction, and autonomy within Yugoslavia."

These are notions that Mr. Milosevic, who still insists that Kosovo is an integral part of Serbia, may also accept. He is isolated internationally, with even the Russians now criticizing his policies.

With more Serbs fleeing Kosovo or sending their wives and children out of the province, and his army and special police at least somewhat restrained by NATO's threats and the international observers' presence, Mr. Milosevic may see Western intervention as the only way to prevent Kosovo from independence in the medium term.

Mr. Bakalli said Mr. Milosevic, if he chooses, could argue that Western observers and peacekeepers would serve to keep Kosovo within Yugoslavia, to restrain the rebels and to protect Serbs. But for ethnic Albanians here, Racak will have meaning only if some form of lasting peace can emerge.

مجلس الامم المتحدة

LANGUAGE

Censure, Bluenoses and Busybodies

By William Safire
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — What about censure? In the weeks after House impeachment of the president, censure promptly rented space in the halfway house between Senate conviction and acquittal.

The Latin *censura* means "an assessment, a judgment, a reprimand." The title *censor* was given to magistrates in ancient Rome who supervised public morals and drew up the register, or *census*, of citizens. (Enumerating them one by one, of course, not using statistical sampling, although the related *censere* means "to estimate.") That Latin word for "judge" shot off in two directions in English.

One branch led to *censor*, as the judgment "to delete or suppress expression objectionable to those in authority." John Bellenden, in his translation of Livy's history of Rome, observed in 1533, "In this year began the office of *censuris*, and *isouris* (Yiddish for "trouble") is what writers have been given ever since. Shakespeare picked it up in "Coriolanus," having Junius Brutus recall Coriolanus's ancestor as "twice being *censor*."

The other branch led to *censure*. That noun's early meaning of "opinion" soon gave way to "condemnation," the sense we use today.

The satirist Jonathan Swift, in his 1726 "Gulliver's Travels," had a Lilliputian tell the captured Gulliver, a giant they considered to be threatening their state, "The council thought the loss of your eyes too easy a *censure*."

The verb form paralleled the noun's meaning. Today, the verb *censure* means "formally to find fault; to pronounce adverse judgment; to lay

blame; to condemn as wrong." In general use, it need carry no penalty or other punishment.

"Both were single," wrote the Times columnist Anthony Lewis about some snooping into a relationship, "so the most prudent *bluenose* could not have objected." And in David Shaw's book "The Pleasure Police," the media reporter provided the subtitle "How *Bluenose* Busybodies and Lily-Livered Alarmists Are Taking All the Fun Out of Life."

The color *blue* has long been associated with sex and profanity. In 1864, John Hoten's slang dictionary had this entry: "Blue, said of talk that is smutty or indecent," and the slangist John Farmer noted in 1890 that to make the air blue meant "to curse; to swear; to use profane language." A century before, laws enforcing public morality were christened *blue laws*.

But whence *bluenose*? That word was used by Washington Irving in 1809 about a New England cheese, and in 1836 by Thomas Haliburton, Canadian creator of Sam Slick, the Clockmaker, to describe natives of Nova Scotia. (One theory: It's cold up there, and noses can turn blue. Another: Fishermen would rub their noses on their wet blue sweaters, picking up the dye.) The word was also applied to a purplish potato and a shellfish known to that area. In 1858, Oliver Wendell Holmes spoofed the term with "cephalo-nasal" (from the Latin *caerule*, "deep blue"), in reference to a Canadian provincial character working on the trans-Atlantic submarine cable.

Blue-nose was later used to derogate Scottish Presbyterians, but gained a happier connotation as the name of a

speedy fishing schooner that Canadian yachtsmen still revere, and appeared in 1937 on that nation's 10-cent piece.

Then came Demon Rum. The word was used by friends of John Barleycorn to sneer at temperance forces inveigling against the users of alcohol. The OED cites a 1927 usage during the rise of Prohibition: "a lot of *blue noses* on the Board." In that year, hard-drinking newspapermen who frequented Lippin's saloon in New York City, near the New York Times building, then on Nassau Street, referred to the prohibitionists as "Blue-Nose Cur.".

Etymology now has a great tool in cyberspace. I don't personally indulge, but my research assistant, Kathleen Miller, with the help of JSTOR, a zingy database that includes obscure academic publications — found a reference to *bluenose* in a 1990 article by David Jaffee in The William and Mary Quarterly. That led to an early-19th-century Farmer's Almanac, in which Robert B. Thomas made up a character, "Tom Bluenose," along with a saloonkeeper, "Toddy Stick," to deliver the message of temperance. (This makes me feel like the madman who contributed citations to the OED's Sir James Murray.)

The sense of *bluenose* we seek goes beyond the temperance movement to mean "one who is excessively puritanical; a moralizing snob." Merriam-Webster has the earliest dictionary citation, from the 1903 Frank Norris novel, "The Pit": "I was vegetating there at Barrington, among those wretched old *blue-noses*." Today it has become an attack on all moralists, whether sincere defenders of moral principles or the hypocritical hounds; its meaning is now "disapproving busybodies."

BOOKS

THE FIVE WEEKS OF GIUSEPPE ZANGARA The Man Who Would Assassinate FDR

By Blaise Picchi. 273 pages.
\$26.95. Academy Chicago.

Reviewed by John Greenya

IN Miami in the winter of 1933, a Lonesome man with a cockeyed political theory and a searing pain in his stomach set out to kill the president-elect of the United States. No marksman, he failed in his main purpose but he did, by accident, fatally wound Antonio Cermak, the mayor of Chicago. As this intermittently interesting book points out, had Giuseppe Zangara been a better shot, he would have altered the course of history.

Within five weeks, Zangara himself was history. The whole process — arrest, incarceration, trial and execution — took only 33 days, from Feb. 15 to his electrocution on March 20. "Because of this very real rush to judgment," Blaise Picchi writes, "little was known about Zangara and his motives. As could be expected, many theories arose: that Zangara was actually aiming at Cermak and not Roosevelt, that he had been sent by the Black Hand, that he was an anarchist, a Communist — or simply a madman. Now, more than six decades later, Zangara remains a political, medical and psychological enigma."

Using all available records, plus some never before seen (such as the assassin's prison diaries and the warden's written reminiscences), Picchi seeks to unravel the enigma by examining Zangara's motivation in light of his mental, emotional and physical states. After debunking a rash of conspiracy theories and discounting rampant xenophobia, Picchi concludes that Zangara acted alone — and in full accord with his simplistic sociopolitical beliefs. Picchi also believes that the killer was sane but seriously doubts that he received a fair trial.

Born in 1900 to a peasant family in Calabria, Italy, Zangara was taken out of school at age 6 by his father to work on the farm. Years later he wrote, "One day we lost one of the cows. When my father found out about it he beat me like a dog, and told me I was not working hard enough. From that day on he beat me so hard I became sick." That sickness continued to affect him all his life. Zangara learned masonry in the Italian Army, and by the time he came to the United States he was a bricklayer. Picchi writes that the pain "dominated his life" and that Zangara blamed "capitalism and greedy rich men" for the illness that both ruled and ruined his existence. "If it were not for kings and presidents, he would have been able to go to school. Since his life was not worth living, he said, he was going to get even with the world by killing a president."

So strong was this belief that when he was asked, at trial, if he was sorry he'd

tried to shoot the president, Zangara said no, he was sorry he'd missed him! He was convicted of attempted murder. But when Cermak died 19 days after the shooting, Zangara was charged with murder. At that point, the public mood turned even uglier.

According to several eyewitness accounts, when the moment came for Zangara to be seated in "Old Sparky" at Florida State Prison, he pulled himself up to his full height of 5 feet, 1 inch and strode manfully forward. He continued to show genuine courage right up to the very end. This is one of the proofs the author offers for his belief that Giuseppe Zangara, fed up with his life of pain and frustration, pulled off what was, in effect, a "state-assisted suicide."

Picchi, a lawyer and former prosecutor, maintains, "History owes both this killer and his killers a sober analysis. I hope that I have at least partially succeeded in giving that to them here." Well, sort of. Sober, yes; analysis, I'm not so sure. Even though the trip is an enjoyable one and the path is strewn with nuggets of information, Picchi takes so long to set up his point that by the time he gets there, eight pages from the end, its impact is deflated. Nonetheless, in filling in this gap on the shelf of history, he covers a good deal of interesting ground in readable fashion.

John Greenya, who writes frequently about crime and social issues, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ASK the top players to make a short list of America's best partnerships, and all would include David Berkowitz of Old Tappan, New Jersey, and Larry Cohen of Boca Raton, Florida, who came within a hairbreadth of winning the World Open Pairs Championship title in Lille, France, in September.

Last month, Bridge Today magazine named their effort on the diagramed deal as the best defense of the year.

Playing in the Spingold Knockout Team Championship in Chicago in August, Berkowitz opened one diamond as West and defended four hearts after his partner was unable to respond.

The partnership was leading ace from ace-king, a method now popular among many experts, so he led the diamond ace and studied his partner's play of the five and South's play of the eight.

Since the two was missing, the routine play was to continue with the king, hoping that East began with a doubleton and would score a decisive ruff.

The spade ace would then be the fourth trick for the defense. If East held the queen guarded once or three times, West's play would not matter. But what if East began with Q-5-2?

That seemed more likely to Berkowitz for two subtle reasons.

First, holding Q-10-8, South might have chosen to drop the queen. And holding a small doubleton, Cohen might have scraped up some response.

The partnership was using a Precision method in which one diamond could be short, and he would be reluctant to leave his partner in a possible two-two fit.

So Berkowitz led a small diamond at the second trick, taking the risk that South had begun with Q-10-8. Although it is far from obvious, that was essential.

East won with the queen and played a third round, forcing a ruff. Now when West gained the lead later with the spade ace he played the diamond king, eliminating the diamond suit totally.

The defense eventually scored a club trick to defeat the contract.

Now consider what would have happened after passive defense.

Suppose that West had shifted to a trump at the second trick. South could have won in dummy and finished the spade ten, losing to the ace. After another heart lead, the declarer could remove the remaining trump and lead a diamond. East would win with the queen and lead another diamond, ruffed by the declarer. Three spade winners would leave the ending:

NORTH
♦ —
♥ —
♦ J
♣ A 10

WEST
♦ —
♥ —
♦ K
♣ K 8

EAST
♦ —
♥ —
♦ —
♣ J 9 5

SOUTH
♦ —
♥ K
♦ —
♣ Q 7

Now the lead of the heart king would squeeze West to make the game. So with remarkable foresightedness, Berkowitz had made a risky play at the second trick to save himself from a squeeze at the 11th.

Ending an Era, A&M Records Slams Its Doors

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — After 35 years of spinning out hits by such acts as Cat Stevens, the Police and Sheryl Crow, A&M Records abruptly closed its doors last week. Nearly 170 employees were sent home and told "not to come back."

They were among nearly 500 employees fired in Los Angeles and New York by Seagram Co. as part of a restructuring that will eliminate thousands of music-industry jobs around the world. Two miles down the road, 110 employees of Geffen Records were laid off.

The closings underscored the changing economics and direction of the music business. Seagram recently bought PolyGram for \$10.4 billion, combining two of the world's biggest record conglomerates. At their peaks, A&M and Geffen represented the commercial and artistic potential of independent labels, which

have been the proving ground for scores of musicians whose talents and vision did not fit into more mainstream labels.

Some industry critics are alarmed at the changes. With power concentrated in fewer hands, they say they fear there will be no room left for the independent spirit that helped build such legendary independent labels as Atlantic, Motown, Island, A&M and Geffen. Among the artists launched by A&M and Geffen alone: Cat Stevens, the Police, Nirvana, the Carpenters, Joe Cocker, Beck and Guns 'n' Roses.

"This isn't about Universal or Seagram," said the head of A&M, Al Cafaro, who also was fired. "The record business is changing fundamentally. Don't think that there are calm seas on the other side of this threshold. If the quake that devoured A&M and Geffen is a 6.0 on the Richter scale, there is a 7.0

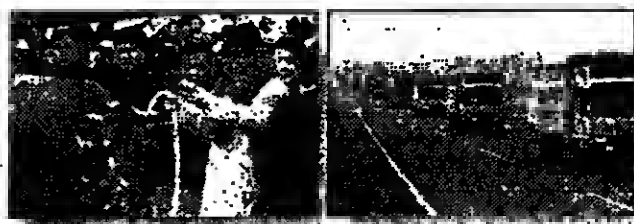
coming in this industry. It's a Wall Street world now. Get ready."

Executives at Seagram's Universal Music Group say that A&M and Geffen will be folded into Interscope Records to form IGA — one of four large music groups made up of consolidated labels acquired in Seagram's purchase of PolyGram. About 200 employees were laid off Thursday at the New York-based Motown, Mercury and Island labels. About 250 artists will also be dropped over the next few months, sources said.

Universal executives say they intend to preserve the individual identities of the old labels as they fold them into larger groups, but the handful of A&M and Geffen employees who survived the bloodbath were skeptical.

As employees packed their bags, Sheryl Crow and Soundgarden's Chris Cornell stopped by the lot to commiserate.

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

TOMORROW
STYLE

Dental Warnings

Flossing Protects Far More Than the Teeth

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Knowing that I might lose my teeth in the coming decades is not enough to get me to floss every night. I do endure three-yearly periodontal cleanings and admonishments to do a better job on a daily basis, but still that 18-inch strip of string does not always find its proper mark before the day is done.

I have recently learned that there is a lot more than tooth preservation to worry about.

Recent findings indicate that periodontal disease may precipitate or aggravate health problems elsewhere in the body. Perhaps the emerging information about the relationship between periodontal disease and these serious, and sometimes fatal, ailments will motivate more of us to pay more attention to the health of the gums and bone that support our teeth.

More than 400 species of bacteria live in the human mouth, where some can infect the gums and underlying bone that support the teeth. Gingivitis, an infection that sometimes renders the gums tender and susceptible to bleeding when they are irritated, is generally the first stage of periodontitis, a disease that afflicts millions of Americans. As many as half of high school students have gingivitis.

Gradually, as infected gums pull away from the teeth, ever-deepening pockets form that allow the infection to spread and eat away the underlying bone, causing teeth to loosen in their sockets. About 15 percent of American adults have advanced periodontitis and a high risk of losing their teeth. Many people over 60 in the United States have lost at least one tooth because of periodontal disease.

Studies show that teeth are not the only organs endangered by this oral disease. Infections in tissues of the mouth are easily spread into the bloodstream. Even brushing, flossing and chewing can prompt a bodywide invasion when periodontal disease is advanced.

"People think of gum disease in terms of their teeth, but they don't think about the fact that gum disease is a serious infection that can release bacteria into the bloodstream," said Robert Genco, editor of the Journal of Periodontology and professor of oral biology at the State University of New

York at Buffalo. "The end result could mean additional health risks for people whose health is already affected by other diseases — or lead to serious complications like heart disease."

A century ago, a spurious link between periodontal disease and rheumatoid arthritis prompted dentists to extract all of a person's teeth in hopes of curing the arthritis. This mistaken belief virtually halted for many decades any serious research into the relationship between periodontitis and other diseases. But its recent revival is yielding some frightening links to such problems as heart disease and strokes, diabetes, pneumonia and premature births.

Heart Disease: All other things being equal, people with periodontal disease are one and a half to two times as likely to suffer a fatal heart attack and nearly three times as likely to suffer a stroke as those without the oral disease. The association with heart disease is especially strong in people under 50. Studies have indicated that chronic oral infections can foster the development of clogged arteries and blood clots. Substances produced by oral bacteria that enter the bloodstream can precipitate a chain of reactions that result in a build-up of arterial deposits. And several common oral bacteria can initiate the formation of blood clots and disrupt cardiac function.

Diabetes: It has long been known that diabetes predisposes people to bacterial infections, including infections of oral tissues. But recent studies strongly indicate that periodontitis can make diabetes worse. Diabetic patients with severe periodontitis have greater difficulty maintaining normal blood sugar levels, and treatment of periodontitis often results in a reduced need for insulin. Experts now urge that periodontal inflammation be treated and eliminated in all people with diabetes, especially since such treatment may reduce the risk of injury to the retina and arteries that is a common consequence of diabetes.

Pneumonia: Bacterial pneumonia results when bacteria that live in the mouth and throat are inhaled into the lungs where immune defenses fail to wipe them out. Several agents that cause pneumonia can thrive in infected oral tissues of people with periodontal disease. Other respiratory diseases, like chronic bronchitis and emphysema,



Illustration by David Greenberg/HIT

may be worsened by oral infections when the invading bacteria are inhaled.

Premature Birth: It has long been known that infections of the pelvic organs can precipitate premature labor and the birth of small babies. Infections lead to high levels of substances like prostaglandin E-2 that can induce labor. There is increasing evidence that oral infections, too, can induce premature labor. Periodontal bacteria produce molecules that also prompt the release of labor-inducing substances like prostaglandin. One small study found that mothers of prematurely born small babies were more likely to have advanced periodontal disease as mothers whose babies were normal weight at birth, even though all mothers in the study were not otherwise at risk of having a premature baby.

PREVENTION starts with building and protecting one's bones. This means having enough calcium in the diet to maximize bone development before age 30, when gradual bone loss begins. People with osteoporosis lose bone in the mouth as well as the hips and spine, and postmenopausal women who do not take hormone replacement have a greatly increased risk of periodontal disease.

Prevention also means a routine of daily brushing and flossing and a professional cleaning at least once a year — or more often. If your mouth readily forms dental plaque, keep in mind that early stages of periodontal disease often produce no symptoms. The American Academy of Periodontology provides information about the link between gum disease and other diseases on its Web site — www.perio.org — where an academy periodontist will answer questions.

Taming the AIDS Virus

Scientists Enlist HIV to Fight Other Diseases

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — In a bold but potentially frightening effort to turn one of the world's most virulent killers into a cure, scientists and biotechnology companies are trying to tame the AIDS virus and harness it to treat disease.

The scientists say they have stripped the human immunodeficiency virus of its ability to cause disease, while leaving intact its ability to infect human cells. Such a crippled virus, they say, could be used to deliver genes into human cells for gene therapy.

Several university scientists and biotechnology companies hope to begin clinical trials using the modified viruses to carry genes that they hope can be used to treat diseases such as cancer and hemophilia. At least one attempt will even be made to use the modified HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, to treat AIDS itself.

"It would be ironic to cure AIDS with the AIDS virus," said Inder Verma, a professor at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies here, who has pioneered the effort to harness HIV for gene therapy. But he added,

"There is a saying that diamond cuts diamond."

Dr. Verma and others involved in such research say it is virtually inconceivable that anyone treated using the crippled HIV could get AIDS as a result. The gene carrier, which is known as a vector, not only is missing the HIV genes that cause disease, but also lacks the ability to replicate and spread in the body, they say.

But some experts note that in rare instances, disabled viruses can recombine with genetic material from other viruses or from the person's own cells to regain the ability to replicate. And even if the actual risks are low, patients are likely to be afraid, and regulators cautious, about injecting patients with even a modified AIDS virus.

"It's a human pathogen that has caused a terrible pandemic, so one needs to be thoughtful about using it, even in a crippled form," said Eric Poeschla, an assistant professor of medicine at the University of California at San Diego. The U.S. Food and Drug Adminis-



Inder Verma at the Salk Institute in San Diego.

tration, whose approval is required for gene therapy trials, agreed. "There are a number of scientific questions and safety issues to be addressed before any of that could go forward," said Philip Noguchi, director of the agency's division of cellular and gene therapies. "We don't quite know what we should be concerned about, because the biological understanding has not been developed yet."

THE National Institutes of Health held a meeting of experts last March to explore the use of HIV vectors for gene therapy, which involves inserting genes for a particular function into a patient's cells. But Dr. Noguchi said a more open public hearing would be held before his agency would consider approving the first such trial.

"The public hasn't really weighed in with its own opinion," he said. It is the very infectiousness of HIV that makes it attractive for gene therapy, which so far has not lived up to its expectations. People with hemophilia, for instance, have a genetic defect that prevents them from making a crucial

protein needed for blood clotting. But if enough cells could be provided with the proper gene, patients could manufacture their own clotting factor.

To deliver the genes of interest, scientists generally insert them into debilitated viruses, because viruses spread by delivering their own genetic material into the cells of their target. But gene therapy, which has been tried for about a decade, has in general failed because it has been impossible to deliver enough of the genes and get them to work long enough — to make enough of the required protein.

In many cases the viral gene carriers are destroyed by the body's immune system. Some of the viruses used so far allow for only transient production of the protein because they do not incorporate the genes they carry into the chromosomes of the target cells.

One of the most commonly used vectors, derived from mouse leukemia virus, can deliver genes into chromosomes, where, it is hoped, they will operate for a long time. But this vector can do this only when cells are dividing, making it difficult to treat diseases in the brain, liver, heart and other organs in which cells divide rarely, if at all.

And a promising new vector, based on adenovirus-associated viruses, appears safe and somewhat effective, but is limited in the size of the genes it can carry.

HIV, on the other hand, is good at evading the body's immune defenses and can carry large genes. Most important, it is one of a small class of viruses, known as lentiviruses, that can incorporate genes into the chromosomes even of nondividing cells.

Still, scientists say, it is not clear whether the HIV vectors will be efficient enough to make gene therapy work.

"They are still going to have to struggle to get genes into people, even using an HIV vector," said Dr. Poeschla. Even those who insist that HIV vectors are safe acknowledge that political problems will confine them to use in the most serious diseases. "Clearly one is going to want to start to address the questions in patients with terminal diseases," said Stephen Sherwin, president of Cell GeneSys, a gene therapy company, of which Dr. Verma is a director, that is thinking of trying the vector on cancer.

Keeping Fit but Going Stale

By Nancy Steiner
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For Jill Farwell, a Los Angeles public relations executive, pushing herself is almost as natural as breathing. So two years ago, when she discovered a passion for competitive rowing, she went full-throttle, training for up to two hours at a time on an ergometer or in a boat. But after eight months of almost daily workouts, her rowing pace began to slip — not improve. "I couldn't understand why my body couldn't match my drive," she said.

Exhaustion became her constant companion. "My muscles were tired all the time. I felt like my blood was running in slow motion," she recalled. One day after a particularly strenuous boat practice she had to lie down on the dock for half an hour.

Frustrated, Ms. Farwell consulted a naturopathic physician, who told her she had overdone it and ordered her to stop exercising. "The risk of becoming stale is related to the volume of training," he added. A dose-response relationship between the hours spent working out and mood disturbances has been documented in swimmers, speed skaters, wrestlers, rowers and runners, he said.

Some experts recommend periodization, a regimen that builds in recovery time and is intended to prevent the symptoms of overtraining. Athletes are advised to alternate two-week cycles of hard and easier workouts, while gradually increasing the training

volume until it peaks a few weeks before a major competition. Then the athlete tapers off, reducing the training to allow the muscles to recover from the stress. "If you do this perfectly, you won't get stale," Dr. Raglin said.

An amateur competitive swimmer, for instance, might swim an average of 3,500 yards a day at peak training, then gradually taper off three weeks before a meet to 1,000 yards a day, according to Dr. Joel Stager, director of the human performance laboratory at the Indiana University and editor of The Journal of Swimming Research.

But experts note that few amateur athletes actually follow this kind of regimen. A survey done by Dr. Stager at a U.S. Masters Swimming meet last year found that the competitors train a consistent distance from month to month rather than the fluctuating amounts called for by periodization.

ALSO, "the technique is more art than science," Dr. Raglin said. Periodization routines that prevent staleness in one person may cause it in another with less tolerance for high doses of exercise.

The only known solution for the staleness syndrome is rest, usually for several weeks. Ms. Farwell found halting her workouts difficult but ultimately rewarding. After an eight-month break, she was strong enough to resume her favorite sport. "I do about one-third of what I did before," she said. "I feel 100 percent better. My mood and energy are up. And I haven't been sick in over a year."

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Entree (theater break)
- 3 Word repeated before "parts on tape"
- 4 Turns from ice to water
- 14 Daily delivery
- 16 Press for
- 17 Italian wine province
- 18 Ring-tailed creature
- 19 Pause for a rest
- 20 Permanent military procedures
- 21 Lady of Lima

DOWN

- 2 "Get's" ("How goes it?") Ger.
- 22 Plumbing convenience
- 23 Flower starter
- 24 They wrap their food wet?
- 25 Intake problem?
- 27 Part of a list
- 28 Coal box
- 31 Not a permanent employee
- 32 Reversible fabric
- 33 Wordsmith Webster
- 34 Wrestling site
- 35 Wishers' object
- 36 Chicken lung

ACROSS

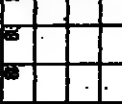
- 33 Park features
- 37 Tree-to-tree traveler
- 38 Unearthly
- 39 Zip
- 40 "Othello" villain
- 41 Beatrice's adorer
- 42 Toward shelter
- 43 Threaded metal fastener
- 44 Recurring sign
- 45 Fling
- 46 Puppy cries

DOWN

- 1 Pile up
- 2 Hindu social division
- 3 Giant
- 4 Romance novelist Glyn
- 5 Tenor Pavarotti
- 6 Vitamin tablet supplement
- 7 Highly excited
- 8 Celebrity
- 9 Fungus
- 10 90's singer
- 11 Unpleasant look
- 12 Day planner features
- 13 Fox
- 14 Clobber
- 15 Latin's capital
- 16 Collar

ACROSS

- 26 Big hits, in long distance
- 29 Not us
- 30 Oscar winner Thompson
- 31 Deeply absorbed
- 32 Auction actions
- 33 Orin Hatch's state
- 34 It's just for show
- 35 Longtime Chinese leader
- 36 Rebuffs
- 37 Dye worker
- 38 Brick oven
- 39 Puts into harmony
- 40 Meta —
- 41 Pastors
- 42 Blue moon, e.g.
- 43 Tehran native
- 44 Slight advantage, so to speak
- 45 Atlantic City machines
- 46 Sweetened custard
- 47 Director Vertmoller
- 48 Abominable Snowman
- 49 D-Day invasion town
- 50 Opposite of an are.
- 51 Ruckus



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Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 22

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2	INDU	12	PLANNER	22	CHICKEN
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4	WET	14	CLATTER	24	OBJECT
5	TURN	15	RECURRING	25	FLING
6	ITALY	16	COLLARED	26	HITS
7	PROVINCE	17	CREATED	27	NOT
8	CREATURE	18	REVERSIBLE	28	OSCAR
9	PAUSE	19	WEBSTER	29	THOMPSON
10	MILITARY	20	WRESTLING	30	DEEPLY
11	LIMA	21	SITE	31	AUCTION
12	OF	22	CONVENIENCE	32	ACTIONS
13	GER	23	PLUMBING	33	ORIN
14	DELIVERY	24	FLOWER	34	HATCH
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16	BEAT	26	WRAP	36	JUST
17	WINE	27	FOOD	37	SHOW
18	TAILED	28	PROBLEM	38	LONG
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20	REST	30	LIST	40	LEADER
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30		40	WREST	50	BLUE
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32		42	WREST	52	E.G.
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It's Time to Conclude

Almost exactly a year after America first heard the name Monica Lewinsky, the scandal that bears her name is at a decisive juncture.

In proposing to offer a motion this Monday to end the impeachment trial of Bill Clinton, Senator Robert Byrd offered the Senate a just way to bring this tormented case to a close.

The House managers' sudden move to interview Ms. Lewinsky with the help of Kenneth Starr was what it looked like — a desperate move to energize a flagging case. It was also a brazen attempt by the House prosecutors to hijack control of the trial from the senators and chief justice.

But Mr. Byrd was right. There are not 67 votes to convict Clinton. His assessment is based on a sound analysis of the state of opinion in the Senate and the country. The evidence has been exhaustively studied, and a broad, indeed inevitable, consensus has emerged. President Clinton has behaved reprehensibly, betrayed his duty to uphold the rule of law, and should be rebuked but allowed to serve out his term. The only real suspense has to do with how the Senate will get to confirming that obvious verdict.

The case might have been brought to a conclusion at earlier moments with a bipartisan resolution of censure. Once Mr. Starr's evidence was put on the public record, that was obviously the correct outcome. But House Republicans could not overcome their partisan instincts, and voted to impeach.

At each turn, the case defied the laws of gravity and sailed on to the next destination. Now, finally, there is nowhere else for it to go.

The constitutional and legal issues, great and small, have been microscopically examined. The evidence has been recycled so often that many Americans can recite much of it by heart. The judgments that each senator must make in bringing this case to an end require no further presentations of fact or analysis. The questions and answers aired in the Senate these last two days have underscored that point.

The sessions have served mostly to allow each side to rehearse old arguments, with the House managers stubbornly but unpersuasively pressing at every opportunity to call witnesses. Democrats used the early hours on Saturday to challenge the House team's misguided effort to jump ahead of the Senate by getting a court order to

force Ms. Lewinsky to meet with Henry Hyde and his colleagues.

Mr. Clinton's conduct, while indefensible, does not meet the constitutional test for overturning a presidential election because his actions did not threaten the welfare or stability of the state. As Dale Bumpers instructed the Senate, Alexander Hamilton and the other framers reserved impeachment for a crime against society and a breach of the public trust. Concealment or deceit about a sexual affair does not rise to that level.

The House managers and the White House lawyers duelled fiercely on this point, with the result that the case for removal was weakened significantly.

On Friday, Representative Lindsey Graham insisted that a president should be removed when he "in a calculated fashion puts the legal and political interest of himself over the good of the nation in a selfish way."

Charles Ruff, the White House counsel, effectively countered that Mr. Clinton's offenses do not reach the level of being intolerable to the state. By Saturday, Mr. Graham was conceding that reasonable people could differ on whether Mr. Clinton deserved "the political death penalty."

In strictly legal terms, the House failed to make an ironclad case. While most Americans have concluded that Mr. Clinton lied to the federal grand jury and tried to impede justice, judgments that we share, White House lawyers have effectively attacked many of the assertions made by the House. The senators clearly grew weary of revisiting the case, and their pro forma questions indicated a desire to end the matter this week.

It is imperative that Senate moderates block the House plan to use another round of Lewinsky interviews to prolong the trial. They must search for an equitable way to end the proceedings. Moving to adjourn the trial rather than to dismiss the charges would be easier for Republicans to accept because it would leave the House impeachment intact although not endorsed.

Another option is to go directly to a vote on the articles of impeachment. Once the case is dismissed, the trial is adjourned or Mr. Clinton is acquitted, the Senate should draft a resolution condemning him. The time to conclude this case is surely at hand.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Kazakh Czar

Nursultan Nazarbayev, czar of Central Asia's largest country, seems to be slipping. In 1991 the one-time Communist boss was elected first president of independent Kazakhstan with a resounding Soviet vote total of 99 percent. In 1995 he was re-elected with a still comfortable 95 percent. But in an election this month, even after barring his most formidable opponent from the race, Mr. Nazarbayev could muster only 81.7 percent against three pliable opponents. What a humiliation!

The largest country to emerge from the Soviet Union, after Russia, Kazakhstan is important to the West. It is rich in oil. It is strategically, if uncomfortably, wedged among Russia, China and Iran. Its ethnic mixture of Russians and Kazakhs has, since the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, aroused anxiety about its stability. Mr. Nazarbayev, in providing stability, has won the admiration of many in the West. He also won credit for quickly giving up the Soviet nuclear weapons that were left on his soil. And he has eagerly signed contracts with the West's big oil companies.

But as he moves further from his promises of democratization, he risks not only his reputation but also the stability in the name of which he justifies his despotism. Kazakhstan is not prospering economically, and with Russia in depression it is likely to be in for even rougher times. With no democratic legitimacy, Mr. Nazarbayev will find increasingly difficult the job of imposing necessary reforms. The talent of a new nation needs to govern itself, less likely to emerge. Corruption, already a major problem, will flower.

Mr. Nazarbayev was eager to use the Jan. 10 election to confirm his democratic credentials in the West. He hired a Washington public relations firm to point out that "given Kazakhstan's track record of success, it is perhaps not surprising to find that Nazarbayev is the clear favorite to win the presidency."

But observers not on Mr. Nazarbayev's payroll, from the U.S. government to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, came to less charitable conclusions. "Coercion, threats and the repression of opposition activists" were hallmarks of the election, Human Rights Watch found. Several potential candidates were barred, including a former prime minister whose "crime" was to meet with an unregistered political organization. The press was muzzled. A local employee of the U.S. Embassy, whose job included maintaining contacts with opposition politicians, was badly beaten. Mr. Nazarbayev may have fallen out of the 99 percent club, but he continues to show his mastery of Soviet methods.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Judgment on Pinochet

If European judges mete out justice for the 4,000 Chileans who will never judge Augusto Pinochet because he murdered them, so be it. The defense of human rights is a universal right and obligation. And crimes against humanity are not prescriptible — a crime is a crime.

General Pinochet, it is proclaimed, restored the Chilean economy. Does this excuse his criminal record? Arturo Valenzuela, in his splendid book "A Nation of Enemies," details the costs and the failures that the Pinochet economy went through. But, in any case, Benito Mussolini made the trains in Italy run on time, and Adolf Hitler restored Germany's industrial and economic might. Does this excuse the Fascist purges or the Nazi Holocaust? As for, let it be said, Der Führer came to London and have tea with Margaret Thatcher and Augusto Pinochet.

—Carlos Fuentes, in comment distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Turn Kosovo Into an International Protectorate

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The international community's paralysis in the face of what is happening in Kosovo follows from wanting the impossible. The impossible is a reasonable settlement giving the Albanian majority in that province full autonomy while it remains within the Yugoslav federation.

The truce that Richard Holbrooke negotiated, providing a promise of negotiations between Belgrade and the Kosovo nationalists, never seemed likely to succeed, but the effort was necessary. The murder of 45 persons in the village of Racak, followed by Yugoslav obstruction of an investigation and Slobodan Milosevic's unyielding meetings with NATO officers and diplomats, has for practical purposes terminated the Holbrooke compromise.

Kosovo's autonomy now is likely to be won only through struggle against Belgrade's unscrupulous repression. The question is what the international community can do in this situation.

Kosovo was once autonomous, under Tito, but after his death in 1980 tensions increased between the ethnic Albanian population, experiencing a cultural revival, and the Serbian minority that dominated the province.

Mr. Milosevic abandoned Tito's federalism and ethnic accommodations, stoking Serbian nationalism to solidify his power. His supporters may lack en-

thusiasm for more war, but his political position rests on his commitment to Serbian domination of Kosovo.

A minority of the Kosovo Albanians began to organize armed resistance to the Serbs. This was a wholly predictable development. So was Mr. Milosevic's response, given the methods that he and his followers had already employed in attempting to crush Croatian and Bosnian secession.

Last year his forces burned Kosovo villages and murdered civilians in order to terrorize and displace Albanian Muslims and purge the region of Kosovo Liberation Army insurgents.

As others have tried before, the Yugoslav president wanted to poison the "sea" of peasants in which these Kosovo guerrillas "swim." What he has actually done is trigger a war between the two communities that until last year might have been avoided.

The international community is acting on an assumption that disengagement is still possible. It almost certainly is wrong. What has begun will not end until Kosovo is independent, or the population is entirely crushed by occupation and pillage.

An effort to reimpose Serbian control could compare in horror to what

went on in Bosnia during the war there. There are fewer than four times as many Serbs in all Yugoslavia than there are ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, and the Kosovars are fighting for national survival, with support and arms from Albanians abroad, as well as the possibility of secure bases inside neighboring Albania.

NATO's soldiers and diplomats do not want to intervene. They are conservative by formation, and fear the regional consequences of Kosovo independence. They argue that NATO should not become "the KLA's air force." They say the Kosovo guerrillas are doing all they can to provoke the Serbs and trigger NATO intervention, which is correct. What else are the Kosovo Albanians supposed to do?

The time has come for NATO to become "the KLA's air force," and for the international community to acknowledge that this struggle now is not going to stop until NATO stops it.

The thing has already been done twice. In Croatia and Bosnia, the United States sponsored rearming and retraining of local armies. The Croatian army then ejected Serbian forces from Croatian territory, and British, French and Dutch artillery, with NATO airpower, pounded Bosnian Serb forces into surrender. All this created the conditions which allowed a set-

tlement to be negotiated at Dayton. NATO took it upon itself to become the Bosnian army's air force because there was no other way to end the Bosnian war. It will have to do the same thing in Kosovo.

This means international intervention to dismember an internationally recognized state, despite international law and diplomatic convention. It can be justified if the explicit intention is to make Kosovo an international protectorate, awaiting a final settlement negotiated with a successor government to the present one in Yugoslavia.

In the Gulf War, and again during America's December bombings, foreign intervention inflamed national feeling in Iraq, where people rejected national submission. Iraq's defiance has increased since the Gulf War, while the United States has steadily lost international support for its policies.

In Kosovo the international community would be supporting an authentic national movement against a dictator no less loathsome than Saddam Hussein. The victims of the intervention would be soldiers and police, not civilians. The military purpose would be to eject Serbian forces from a clearly defined territory. The political purpose would be to stabilize the region.

International Herald Tribune
Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Good Advice From Norway: Foreign Aid Makes Sense

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Shortly

after becoming Norway's minister for international development 15 months ago, Hilde Johnson put \$10,000 into her budget to fund a public relations campaign targeted on Americans. Her plan was to explain to Americans the benefits and importance of foreign aid.

"Norwegians see this as a sound investment," Ms. Johnson says. "Spending a relatively few dollars on development now can save millions on humanitarian and disaster assistance later."

Helping the world's greatest power to understand that it can advance its own interests by increasing aid to poorer nations should lighten the aid burden on smaller nations like Norway and reduce international tensions.

When plucky Norway spends money to lobby the world's indispensable nation on the need to lead, something fundamental in international relations is out of kilter. Ms. Johnson is right in

suggesting that mind-set is as important as money.

In Somalia, Bosnia, Kosovo, Indonesia and elsewhere, Americans have proved uncommonly generous in coming to the aid of those in dire distress. Congress has reluctantly but wisely appropriated the billions that the Clinton administration has sought for these emergencies.

"But we wait until human misery forces us to act, and then it is in the worst of all circumstances and only after others have been through incredible suffering," says a senior policy maker. "We are good at buying time in these crises, and then not using that time wisely."

It is time for Congress and the administration to revisit the development assistance question seriously. Under the leadership of Administrator J. Brian Atwood, who departs soon to become U.S. ambassador to Brazil, the Agency for Inter-

national Development has refocused its programs away from narrow Cold War priorities and made them more meaningful for long-term U.S. objectives and for development. But money remains devastatingly scarce.

In the Cold War, U.S. aid was often squandered by politically useful but corrupt or inept regimes in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Now aid recipients have to deliver more on development to justify a share of shrinking financial assistance from abroad. They have to create effective health care or education systems, usually against overwhelming odds. That is harder than providing a vote at the United Nations, and donors get disgruntled.

Development aid dropped to 0.2 percent of the developed world's industrial output in 1997, the World Bank reports. This is the lowest level since World War II. It has fallen by a

third since the Cold War ended.

Aggravating the problem is the shift in investment flows. Volatility in emerging markets has caused a radical shift in foreign direct investment away from Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe and into the economies of North America and Europe. The twin declines in aid and investment bring an accelerating pauperization of countries that U.S. industry had counted on to absorb more and more American exports.

The lack of support in Congress for aid abroad has become a factor in reducing America's ability to lead and influence in a world it dominates.

The loss of foreign aid as a tool of influence "means that we can only act negatively, and often self-destructively, to get other nations to heed our wishes — that means we hit them with economic sanctions and make resolution of the problems even harder," says a moderate House Republican. "Sanctions are a last resort, not a first."

have replaced aid as our economic leverage in diplomacy, to everyone's detriment."

One of Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's greatest frustrations is the low level of funding for aid and other international activities in the U.S. budget, says her spokesman, James Rubin. "Hectoring and persuasion can only go so far when we are trying to enlist other nations to help achieve our proposed solutions. Sometimes you need money."

Mrs. Albright got a 4 percent increase in U.S. spending on international affairs for fiscal year 1999, up to \$8.6 billion. And she has been on the stump around the country, industriously trying to dispel the incorrect notion that a big slice of the federal budget goes to foreign aid. In fact, foreign aid has fallen to one-tenth of 1 percent of U.S. GDP, a fraction of the percentage that Norway spends on aid.

The Washington Post

A Shift Is Under Way to Try to Humanize the World's Commerce

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — A story

buried under this past year's obsession with Bill Clinton's scandal is a remarkable transformation in the debate over the global economy and its effect on the jobs and incomes of Americans. The change in America's approach to organizing the world's commerce bids to play a large role in defining this era's historical legacy.

Mr. Clinton hinted at this in his State of the Union message. "I think trade has divided us and divided Americans outside this chamber for too long," he told Congress. "Somehow we have to find a common ground."

We have got to put a human face on the global economy."

He went on to embrace a new International Labor Organization initiative "to raise labor

standards around the world," and "pledged to work for a treaty 'to ban abusive child labor everywhere in the world.'" He promised trade rules that would promote "the dignity of work and the rights of workers" and "protect the environment."

Behind these words is a battle that has been waged in Washington, largely out of public view, since the 1997 defeat of a bill that would have given Mr. Clinton the authority to negotiate trade treaties on a "fast track."

The fast-track defeat demonstrated that liberal, pro-labor Democrats now have veto power over legislation to promote free trade and to support global economic institutions such as the World Bank and the

International Monetary Fund. Without the liberals, there are not enough votes in Congress to pass such initiatives.

These pro-labor Democrats have used their newly found influence to push for more assistance to workers who are hurt by freer trade and for stronger international rules to protect workers' rights and the environment.

Democratic Representative Barney Frank of Massachusetts, says the new situation can be explained by the division of Congress into three groups. There are, in his terms, the "isolationists" who are skeptical of all international institutions and free trade, "trickle-downers" who favor free trade and free

markets but oppose any rules to regulate the global economy, and "international New Dealers" who accept the global market as a reality but care passionately about lifting labor standards and wages in the United States and elsewhere.

Because the "trickle-downers" lack the votes to pass free trade legislation or support international institutions on their own, they need the "New Dealers" to create a majority.

The Clinton administration, particularly Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, came to realize this and opened negotiations last year with Mr. Frank and his allies — they include the House minority whip, David Bonior of Michigan, and Nancy Pelosi of California.

In October, Mr. Rubin sent a letter to Mr. Frank making important concessions in pursuit of the group's votes on new financing for the IMF. "I believe that one of the ways to build the confidence of workers is to seek the adoption and promotion of policies abroad that will enhance the respect for core labor standards," he wrote.

The United States, he went on, "will work to affect the policy dialogue between the IMF and borrowing countries so that recipient countries commit to affording workers the right to free association and collective bargaining through unions of their choosing." He also pledged to push the global financial insti-

tutions "to encourage sound environmental policies."

Mr. Clinton's State of the Union pledges were the logical next step in this running negotiation. Mr. Frank says the promise to work against "abusive child labor" is especially significant. "It's important for some of the labor people and it's one of the most visible examples that you can do something" to regulate the workings of the global marketplace.

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics, thinks the trade debate has changed fundamentally. "Most trade types thought the merits of free trade were so obvious, the benefits were so clear, that you didn't have to worry about adjustments — you could just let the free market take care of it," he says.

"The sheer political gains of the anti-globalization side in the last few years have made the free trade side realize that they have to do something to deal with the losers from free trade and the dislocations generated by globalization."

This battle has only begun, and the common ground that Mr. Clinton says he seeks could prove elusive. "The jury is still out," Mr. Frank says, referring to the administration's intentions. But creating a global economy that promotes growth with a measure of social justice is a big and worthy project.

The Washington Post

Money Spoils the Olympics, Too

By David Ignatius

WASHINGTON — A

leading candidate for the most arrogant quote of the month is Dick Ebersol, chairman of NBC Sports. Asked recently about the Olympic bribery scandal, he blandly replied: "As far as the general public, it goes off their radar screen as soon as the competition and the athletes are on the air. The guy at home will say 'When is the downhill coming on?'"

Mr. Ebersol has an understandable reason to play down the Olympic scandal. His network has spent \$3.5 billion to purchase the rights to the next five Olympic Games.

It is also possible that the NBC executive is making the same mistake as the sports plutocrats who stumbled into the 1994 baseball strike and this year's basketball strike. The fans' tolerance is not infinite. At some point their response to greedy promoters is likely to be: Good riddance.

The Olympic bribery scandal may be the clearest example yet of how business is overwhelming sports. The process is out of control. Owners cannot resist throwing money at players, so they beg for salary caps. The players care more about their multimillion-dollar paychecks than about playing the game. Cities become so desperate to win the Games that they throw bribes into the out-

stretched arms of the International Olympic Committee.

One can sympathize with the sports-hungry burghers of Salt Lake City. They had lost out to Nagano, Japan, for the 1998 Winter Games, and this time they decided to play the game by what they understood to be its rules, which included cash gifts and college scholarships. By the time it was over, the Mormons of Salt Lake City were even handing out free booze.

At the root of this mess is the monopoly power of the organizers. The IOC's control of Olympic-level sports is so complete that it would make Microsoft blush.

The monopolies exercised by Major League Baseball, the NFL and the NBA are similarly potent, especially when combined with the billions of dollars in television revenue.

What drives the system is the monopolists' confidence that they own the only game in town. The owners pay too much for players, confident that the networks, in turn, will pay too much for broadcast rights and the fans will pay too much for seats.

The money that the television networks are paying for sports is staggering, probably beyond anything they can repay. NBC and Turner paid \$2.6 billion in late 1997 for NBA rights through 2002;

CBS, Fox, ESPN and ABC paid \$17.6 billion last year for NFL football rights.

So rapacious has the sports world become that the first thing any new team owner does nowadays is sell the name of the stadium. Candlestick Park in San Francisco becomes 3Com Park, and soon San Francisco will get a new baseball stadium called Pacific Bell Park. Washington, too, has an arena named after a telephone company, at MCI Center.

The sports plutocrats are betting, as Mr. Ebersol says so bluntly, that when it's game time, we will all shut up and watch the tube. But there are signs that the fans' patience is wearing thin.

It took baseball four years — and Mark McGwire and Sammy Sosa — to recover from the damage of the strike. It may take basketball nearly that long to recover from this winter's greed-fest. For the owners and players, it may indeed be about money, but not for the fans.

As for the Olympics scandal, the fun is just beginning. The European press has begun investigating IOC head Juan Antonio Samaranch and some of his associates, including some rogish characters who, to put it politely, would never make it to the cover of a Wheaties box. Stay tuned, sports fans.

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1899: Haunted Post

LONDON — An extraordinary occurrence took place at Forton barracks, where the Marine Light Infantry are stationed, a non-commissioned officer being shot by a sentry. At two o'clock, Lance Corporal Davis was relieving guard, when Private Henry Sutton, a young recruit, fired four shots in rapid succession. Two of the bullets took effect on Davis. It is said that some of the older men had been amusing themselves by telling Sutton tales of that place being haunted, and on hearing the advancing footsteps he fired the shots out of pure fright.

1924: Peter the Page

NEW YORK — "Peter the Page," the diminutive London messenger, sent here in uniform to invite prominent Americans to attend the British Empire Exhibition, sailed for home. He

came here alone, but was a favorite aboard ship, and, to use his own expression, "had a jolly good time." He returns as the proud escort of eighteen chorus girls returning to London. He is a small boy, and does not like girls to place him on a table so that they can admire him, as they have done in New York.

1949: Faculty Purge

SEATTLE — The University of Washington's Board of Regents fired three faculty members of charges of Communist-party affiliation. Three professors singularly accused were put on probation. They were retained subject to the condition "that these men will sign and file affidavits that they are not now members of the Communist Party and have not been members. Failure to file such affidavits with the president prior to February 1, 1949, shall result in immediate dismissal."

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MULTILINGUALISM IN EUROPE

BOOST FOR REGIONAL TONGUES

The new focus on Europe's regions is encouraging the use of their languages.

Until very recently, European countries often strove to impose a single national language as a way of cementing national identities. But now the movement is in the opposite direction.

The European Charter of Regional and Minority Languages, adopted by the Strasbourg-based Council of Europe in 1992, is one example. The charter came into force in March last year, following ratification by eight member countries and signature by another 10. France — a country with a particularly strong tradition of centralization — is expected to sign this year.

Countries adopting the charter undertake to promote the use of regional and minority languages within their borders and to eliminate discrimination against these languages and those who speak them. Sectors including education, legal proceedings, public services, media, cultural activities and economic and social life are all specifically covered.

The European Union is also active in this domain. The European Parliament has adopted several resolutions in favor of regional and minority languages spoken in the EU, and the EU now allots an annual budget of approximately 4 million euros (\$4.6 million) to this objective.

One specific initiative is the Mercator network, administered by the European Commission. This network provides information and documentation on, and assists research into, regional and minority languages. Three academic centers in different member states work specifically in the areas of education, legislation and the media, and a Mercator database is accessible through the World Wide Web.

Several forces are propelling these trends. One of these is the progressive shift in power that is being brought about by the movement toward greater economic — and ultimately political — union in Europe. One effect of this ongoing movement is to reduce the emphasis on nation

states within the EU, and thereby to emphasize the role of subnational administrative units such as regions, particularly those with a strong cultural identity and their own language.

Another contributing factor is the devolution of powers from central to regional governments undertaken by several EU members. This took place in Spain, for instance, as part of the transition to democratic forms of government in the 1980s.

The British government's current program to establish a parliament for Scotland and an assembly in Wales constitutes an important element in a wider program of constitutional reform and modernization.

In addition, the removal of customs barriers and capital controls within the EU, together with the launch of the euro, is strengthening the economic power of strategically placed regions in member states, especially those situated in dynamic frontier areas.



THREE LANGUAGES ARE BETTER THAN ONE, SAYS THE EU

Job mobility is on the rise — a reason the European Commission is promoting multilingualism.

If the European Commission had its way, all of Europe's citizens would speak at least three languages. In a 1995 White Paper called "Teaching and Learning: Towards the Learning Society," the Commission stressed that people with multilingual skills were best placed to benefit from the single market, most attractive to employers and best equipped for life in the information age.

Since then, the Commission has launched or supported a plethora of projects aimed at achieving its "three languages" objective. These include a European label for innovative projects in language teaching and learning, encouraging early language learning programs, promoting the use of foreign languages as a medium to teach other subjects and financial backing for a language virtual-resource center called Lingua@netEurope.

These high-level moves correspond to an increase in interest in foreign-language learning in Europe, particularly among the young. "Over the last year, we have noted a particular rise in registrations of British students," says Juan Manuel Samper, head of Estudio Internacional Samper in Madrid. "Previously hardly present, they now account for some 5 percent of our total. This suggests that an important change in attitude may be under way."

Pietro Corsi, director of the Istituto Italiano di Cultura in Paris, says that registrations for Italian language courses at the Istituto's Paris center have risen 10 percent in 12 months, to a total of 1,100. "In addition, the number of students looking for a period of work experience at our Paris center is also growing," Mr. Corsi remarks. "The situation on European job markets does much to explain this trend. Young people nowadays know that they can no longer count on obtaining a job for life, and may have to change employers — and move between countries — several times in the course of their careers."

EXPOLANGUES À LA FRANÇAISE

French will be the featured language at this year's fair.

This month, as Europe launches its single currency, the 17th annual Expolangues fair is once again promoting the diversity of languages and cultures, and encouraging better understanding through international exchanges. Harnessing new technologies to language learning and devising the best formulae for people attending short language courses figure among this year's highlights.

Some of the other issues receiving attention this year are: how can software offer more than mere information markets be adapted to the special needs of particular languages and cultures? What is the best way to use the Internet for language learning? How can specialized language courses organized around a stay in the country where the language is spoken be made most flexible?

Expolangues 1999 takes place Paris Jan. 27 to 31 at the Grand Halle de la Ville. Exhibitions by language institutions and related services will be supplemented by

debates, films and multimedia displays, plus dance and music events. Innovations in 1999 include a "village" featuring the islands of the world and their civilizations as well as a section on regional languages.

The French language and the worldwide French-speaking community (La francophonie) provide the special theme for this final Expolangues of the 20th century. A total of 52 national and regional governments are taking part in the activities of the Francophonie network, under the aegis of a secretary-general (currently Boutros Boutros Ghali) and the intergovernmental agency for the French-speaking community (ACCT).

ACCT and related organizations are promoting the use of French in business, the arts and culture, the sciences and everyday life through a range of initiatives. These include the development of modern teaching materials, the creation of special funds to rekindle the use of French in multilateral organizations and

support for TV5, the international French-language television channel.

Special emphasis is being placed on fostering the use of French in developing countries. One example is the international French-language University of Senghor in Alexandria, Egypt, which aims to contribute to the development of African nations. At the same time, the community is working to develop new information superhighways using French as the medium of expression.

SOFTWARE SMOOTHS THE WAY FOR TRANSLATORS

No one has yet come up with a robot to replace human interpreters at multilingual meetings or a machine that can churn out perfect written translations. But international organizations such as the European Commission already apply computer-assisted techniques to translations as a matter of course, and information service companies in Europe and elsewhere are busy developing Internet translation products and voice-recognition technologies.

One example is provided by Lemout & Hauspie, which has developed sophisticated translation products for a dozen or so different languages. Customers can buy the company's software or send their texts via the Internet to a dedicated translation server.

The European Commission's translation department, whose main center is in Luxembourg, employs nearly 2,000 staff members. "We are currently testing voice activation techniques," says Dimitri Theologitis, head of the European Commission department for the development of logistics tools in the translation section, "though the trials so far have not proved conclusive."

In addition, the Commission has been developing machine translation techniques since 1976, and it now operates a machine translation procedure called EC/Systran, based on the product developed by Systran. "Any official in any of the European institutions can send his or her text for translation to this system by e-mail," explains Mr. Theologitis. "Turnaround time for any document, virtually regardless of length, is around 10 minutes."

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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Stocks and Social Security: Private Investors Do Better

By Gretchen Morgenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — By investing \$700 billion of the Social Security trust fund's reserves in the stock market, President Bill Clinton hopes to generate enough high-voltage returns to keep the fund solvent into the next century.

Alas, the way he wants to do it almost ensures failure.

There is no doubt the fund needs some zip. It is now invested in U.S. government securities — the safest investment, but not the highest yielding. During the 1980s, annual returns averaged 4.8 percent.

But the problem with Mr. Clinton's plan is that it assigns the investment decisions to the govern-

ment rather than to individuals. History shows that public investors do not behave as profitably as private investors do.

A World Bank study of government-managed retirement plans found that during the 1980s, they generally underperformed privately managed plans.

Annual losses ranged from 37.4 percent in Peru's fund to 3.8 percent in Kenya's. Publicly managed funds that eked out gains included Singapore's, with 3 percent, and Malaysia's, with 4.6 percent.

Meanwhile, private pension funds in the United States scored average annual returns of 8 percent; Chile's were the top performers, at 9.2 percent.

Underperformance is also typical among state and local pension funds

in the United States. A study by Olivia Mitchell, a professor of insurance and risk management at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, and Ping-Lung Ksin of Cornell University found that from 1984 to 1990, while bonds returned an average of 15.5 percent and

INVESTING

stocks returned 13.9 percent, the average state or local pension plan gained 11.1 percent.

What explains the lag? The World Bank identified two culprits. One is the tendency to invest too conservatively. The other is the tendency to invest too politically.

Public portfolio managers, for example, might invest in socially desirable projects that do not meet the

economic criteria a private investor would demand. An example might be funding a local company, as Connecticut's state employee pension plan did in 1990, when it invested \$25 million in troubled Colt Firearms to keep 925 local jobs from being lost.

Politically charged investments are very often losers. In a study published last autumn, John Nofsinger, a professor of finance at Marquette University in Milwaukee, compared returns of funds that held such investments with those of funds that did not.

During three years in the early 1990s, the funds that included politically minded investments underperformed their benchmarks by 2.1 percent, on average. Those that did not came out slightly ahead of those

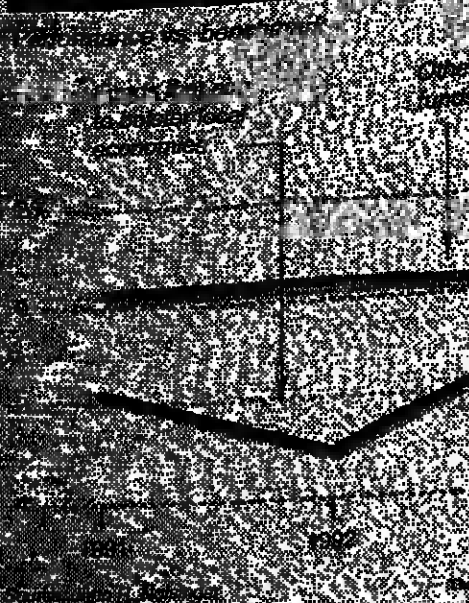
benchmarks. Supporters of the president's plan say an independent board can keep politics out of the government's investment decisions.

Dream on, says Maureen Baronian, a stockbroker in West Hartford, Connecticut, and a former state representative. She sat on the advisory board overseeing Connecticut's investments when it bought into Colt.

Ms. Baronian and three other board members voted against the investment, but politics triumphed. "Political considerations are always there," she said. "They may tell you they aren't, but they have to be."

It seems Ms. Baronian was right to object. Colt filed for bankruptcy in 1992, and Connecticut's employees lost their investment.

The Return on Politics



Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Jan. 22. Prices supplied by Reuters.

Rank Name Cpn Maturity Price Ctr Yld

101 Belgium 6 11/21/04 116.6300 5.7800

British Pound

92 Amnigton No. 2 20 12/07/22 25.50 5.89

103 British 10 06/07/02 107.95 6.48

159 Fin Resid Hdn 11 12/01/00 109.85 5.55

160 Fin Resid Hdn 11 12/01/00 109.85 5.55

161 British 10 06/07/02 107.95 6.48

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Japanese Yen

Rank Name Cpn Maturity Price Ctr Yld

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Bond Markets Look to Brazil and GDP

Investors Seek Clues, as Robust U.S. Growth Could Slow Flight to Quality

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Developments in Brazil and the U.S. economy will be the key factors governing movements in U.S. bonds this week, with the Treasury market waiting for the government's advance

estimate of fourth-quarter gross domestic product, traders and economists say.

"The bond market is going to take its cue from events abroad and also from the stock market," said Peter D'Antonio, senior economist at Salomon Smith Barney Inc.

"The stock market could be fairly volatile, so we might see gyrations in the bond market as a response to that."

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond finished Friday at 102 18/32, up 13/32 for the week, with the yield dropping to 5.08 percent from 5.11 percent.

Shaky Brazilian financial markets should add to the support for Treasury bonds, said Gwen Wagner, economist at T. Rowe Price. The Brazilian currency, the real, and the country's debt and equity markets have come under pressure repeatedly since the real was floated this month.

If an emerging market currency or equity market comes under attack or U.S. stocks succumb to a selling wave, the same safety bid that has aided Treasury prices recently could help extend those gains, traders said.

"People want to be in quality," said David Homer, a senior financial strategist at Merrill Lynch & Co. "They want to be positioned cautiously."

But the release Friday of the government's first estimate of fourth-quarter GDP could make it difficult to argue a short-term case for buying bonds.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

based on domestic economic fundamentals, analysts said.

Many economists estimate that GDP grew by an annual rate of 4.5 percent to 5.0 percent in the fourth quarter. A number that robust suggests the economy began the first quarter of 1999 with solid momentum, not a ripe condition for sharply lower bond yields.

"We're looking at greater than 4 percent growth in the fourth quarter, which gives us good momentum in first quarter of 1999 — better than 3 percent growth, at least initially," said David Caputo, manager at a Franklin Bond fund.

Mr. D'Antonio said the U.S. trade deficit could widen in the first quarter, putting a drag on growth. Even so, he said, "a lot of momentum is still in the economy."

As a result, a cut in rates, once thought likely in the first half of 1999, is more

likely to occur in the second half, Mr. D'Antonio said. Yields for 30-year Treasury bonds could dip below 5 percent at that point, he said.

The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, is to appear Thursday before the Senate Budget Committee. As always, the market will listen closely for any modification of comments he made Wednesday before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Many took those comments to be bearish for stocks as well wary of the robust U.S. economy.

"His history is, he says something, gauges the market's reaction and comes back with a little different position over time," he said, said Bill Homburger, strategist for A.G. Edwards. "He sent a very clear message that at this time the risks to monetary policy are balanced" and that the Fed will be on hold for the next few meetings.

A shaky stock market will benefit bonds by accelerating the flight to quality, said Dan Bernzweig, a money manager at Bank Leumi.

"When the market's topping, it becomes very volatile," he said, adding that the Nasdaq exchange, which has posted strong gains on technology stocks, was showing signs of being peaked.

(Reuters, Market News)

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Charlotte Sector

Issuer	Amount (\$milions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Price and week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
ANZ Bank	\$350	2002	libor	99.789	-	Interest will be the 3-month Libor; Noncallable; Fees not available; (Barclays Bank)
Banca Popolare di Brescia	\$200	2001	1/8	99.924	-	Over 3-month Libor; Noncallable; Denominations \$10,000; Fees 0.125% (ABN-AMRO Moore Govelet)
Bank of Nova Scotia	\$500	2001	0.05	100.004	-	Over 3-month Libor; Noncallable; Fees 0.10% (ABN-AMRO Moore Govelet)
Commerzbank	\$1,000	2004	1/8	99.928	-	Over 3-month Libor; Noncallable; Fees 0.15% (Commerzbank)
Dresdner Finance	\$1,000	2004	1/8	99.889	-	Over the 3-month Libor; Noncallable; Fees 0.15% (Dresdner Kleinwort Benson)
Goldman Sachs Group	\$250	2004	0.65	99.912	-	Over 3-month Libor; Noncallable; Fees 0.25% (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
Macquarie Bank	\$150	2001	0.15	99.90	-	Over 3-month Libor; Noncallable; Fees 0.125% (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
National Australia Bank	\$500	2002	libor	99.817	-	Interest will be the 3-month Libor; Noncallable; Fees 0.125% (Denominations \$10,000 (Deutsche Bank))
Royal Bank of Canada	\$200	2000	libor	99.995	-	Interest will be the 3-month Libor; Floating with outstanding issue, raising total amount \$500 million; Noncallable; Fees 0.075% (Credit Suisse First Boston)
5MM	\$171	2001	0.22	100.00	-	Over 3-month Libor; Another \$57 million have paying 0.24% over 3-month Libor and a \$1 million issue due 2004 paying 0.42% over; Noncallable; Denominations \$100,000; Fees not available; (J.P. Morgan Int'l)
Bankinter (Cayman)	EUR200	2004	1/8	99.87	-	Noncallable; Fees 0.15% (Banque Paribas)
Domas 5	EUR150	2001	0.17	open	-	Also \$45 million even in another 5 branches; Noncallable; Fees 0.125% (Banque Paribas)
Monte di Paschi Bank	EUR400	2004	1/8	99.80	-	Over 3-month Euribor; Noncallable; Fees 0.175% (J.P. Morgan Int'l)
Renault Credit	EUR350	2002	1/8	99.849	-	Over 3-month Euribor; Noncallable; Fees 0.125% (Denominations 10,000 euros (Societe Generale))
Bradford & Bingley	£300	2004	1/8	99.775	-	Over 3-month Libor; Noncallable; Fees 0.15% (Barclays Bank)
Hutchinson Whampoa	HK\$1,000	2002	7.88	100.20	-	Noncallable; Fees not available; (HSBC)

Consolidated prices for oil shares traded
during week ended Friday, January 27

Bonding Week Ended Friday, January 22, 2010				
		Sales		
Electr.	Dtr Yld	100% High	Low	Cash Crpt

Stocks: DJIA 11,074.75, NYSE 1,710.75, NASDAQ 2,710.75

Albania	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442
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عليه من الوصل

Argentina's Look at Using Dollars Soothes and Vexes

By Clifford Krauss
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — The Argentine government's announcement last week that it would consider replacing its currency with the U.S. dollar over the next several years has soothed the concerns of international investors that Argentina might follow the example and devalue its currency, the peso.

But sharp attacks by the political opposition, which controls the lower house of Congress and leads in opinion polls before presidential elections, has dimmed the outlook for the proposal.

U.S. officials said Saturday that they doubted Argentina would decide to "dollarize" its economy unless it came under direct pressure from an economic meltdown in Brazil.

The idea of using the dollar, as Panama does, was discussed at a cabinet meeting Thursday and is said to be something that President Carlos Menem has considered before.

In what appeared to be a trial balloon, the central bank president, Pedro Pou, told reporters last week that a "monetary association treaty" with the United States could eventually lead to a common currency

across the Americas, similar to the euro in the European Community.

President Menem has the power to decree the change. The conversion would not be very difficult since the peso is already pegged one-to-one to the dollar, which is commonly accepted in commercial transactions here. A large proportion of capital in Argentina banks is in dollars.

But Mr. Pou said that rather than act alone, the government would seek to negotiate a treaty with the United States. Such a treaty would require the consent not only of the U.S. Senate and both houses of the Argentine Congress but also of whoever is elected to replace Mr. Menem as president early next year.

Opposition leaders, including the mayor of Buenos Aires, Fernando de la Rúa, the candidate who has a healthy lead, expressed nationalistic scorn for the idea. "It's not very serious," he said.

U.S. Embassy officials said they were surprised by the announcement. "There are no formal negotiations or discussions under way," one said, speaking on condition of anonymity. "But they have informed us of their interest and ideas."

Some specialists are enthusiastic about "dollarizing" the Latin countries, but others see the proposal as fanciful, and sus-

picion abounds that it is just a ploy to give an impression to jittery markets that the peso is as sound as the dollar.

Even the Argentine government acknowledges that "dollarization" is at least several years off, because it would take time to negotiate tricky issues with Washington such as whether the Federal Reserve would have any responsibilities to defend the Argentine banking system.

Latins Lean on Dollar

Paul Blustein of *The Washington Post* reported from Washington:

Any traveler to Latin America knows that U.S. currency — bills, at least — is readily accepted in many parts of the region. That is especially true in Argentina, which eight years ago used the dollar as a key element in a radical attack on the hyperinflation that was ravaging the economy.

To stop unfettered printing of pesos, Argentina adopted a "currency board," which required the government to back each peso with a dollar held in reserve — and maintain an exchange rate of one peso per dollar.

Accordingly, proponents contend that Argentina would not lose much by "dollarizing" — other than a little national pride — and might gain some major benefits.

After all, under the discipline imposed by

the currency board, the government is prevented from printing money and lowering interest rates to fight a recession, and its ability to rescue ailing banks with injections of funds is extremely limited.

If Argentina turned to the dollar and went the rest of the way toward ceding all control over its monetary policy to the U.S. Federal Reserve, the country would eliminate the sort of financial problems plaguing it in the latest Latin currency crisis.

Speculators are betting that Brazil's troubles will force Argentina to let the peso slide and pump up its money supply because a recession in Brazil — Argentina's biggest customer — will seriously hurt Argentine exporters, as will the 30 percent devaluation of Brazil's currency, the real, which makes Brazil's exports more competitive.

"Especially at times like these, markets perceive there's a risk that the government will abandon the currency board, and interest rates go up," said Steve Hanke, a Johns Hopkins University professor and an advocate of rigid currency systems.

"So one of the benefits of dollarization is that you would have interest rates in Argentina that were much closer to U.S. rates."

But critics view dollarization as unlikely to help much.

SHORT COVER

Volvo to Continue Pursuing Scania

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Scania AB has suspended all contacts with Volvo AB, but the move is unlikely to affect merger talks between the Swedish truck and bus maker and the vehicle maker Volvo, executives from Volvo and from Scania's biggest shareholder indicated Sunday.

"Scania is an independent company," said Nils-Ingvar Lundin, director of information at Investor AB, which owns 43.5 percent of Scania. "It's up to each company to decide what kind of contacts it would like to have."

Volvo mounted an unexpected bid this month to take over Scania AB by purchasing 13 percent of its stock for \$662 million.

Volvo's move took Scania by surprise, and in a letter to employees at the end of last week, Scania's chief executive, Leif Ostling, ordered all contacts with Volvo to be suspended until the situation was clarified.

Volvo, meanwhile, said it saw no reason for talks with Investor or other shareholders to be disrupted by this decision.

Iran to Seek Foreign Investors

TEHRAN (AFP) — The Parliament has authorized the government to borrow \$1 billion from abroad to invest in the agriculture sector in the 12 months beginning in March, newspapers reported Saturday.

The assembly has already authorized the government to seek foreign investment of as much as \$6 billion in the energy sector during the next Iranian year, which starts March 21.

The Iranian economy has been badly hit by the plummeting price of oil on world markets; the country depends on oil for about 80 percent of its hard-currency earnings.

Keeping to Euro Schedule Is Urged

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Edgar Meister, a Bundesbank board member, has rejected calls for an early introduction of euro notes and coins, saying that bringing forward their introduction from the planned date of 2002 would be too risky.

In an interview published Sunday in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Mr. Meister said an earlier start would result in a tight schedule, increasing the risk that any problems that may crop up would not be solved on time.

"We need a whole range of logistics preparations," he said. "The risk that something goes wrong is simply too high, and then we'd have no buffer for the unexpected."

Singapore Telecom Looks to Taiwan

SINGAPORE (Bloomberg) — Singapore Telecommunications Ltd., the city-state's dominant phone company, has said it may bid for a fixed-telephone-line license in Taiwan as the island opens its basic phone market to competition in 2001.

"We are looking at this bid, but there's no decision made yet," said Ivan Tan, a Singapore Telecom spokesman, adding that it was "also looking at getting stakes in existing operations, focusing on the Asia-Pacific."

Taiwan's state-owned Chunghwa Telecom Co. has a monopoly on fixed-line domestic and international phone service, but it competes with a half-dozen companies selling mobile-phone services since that market was opened in 1997.

Bankers Trust: \$1.1 Billion Bonuses

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Bankers Trust Corp. has agreed to pay employees about \$1.1 billion in bonuses for 1998 although the company, which is being acquired by Deutsche Bank AG, posted a loss of \$6 million last year.

In Deutsche Bank's merger filing with the Federal Reserve System, the companies said the bonuses would consist of cash, stock and partnership shares to be awarded this month.

Deutsche Bank agreed in November to pay about \$10 billion for Bankers Trust, a deal that would form the world's biggest financial-services company. Bankers Trust would be paying about one-fifth of its total 1998 revenue of \$5.09 billion in bonuses after recording its first annual loss since 1989. Bankers Trust representatives declined to comment.

TYCOON: Keeping the Web's Edge Sharp

Continued from Page 13

search engine yielded thousands of documents about the end of the world and little about the movie of that name. Why not train a computer, he wondered, to do what he had done with the patents? Asking other searchers what they had learned would harness the Web's essence — its network of millions of users — and make it a smarter medium.

Mr. Culliss's "popularity engine" (www.directhit.com) is a software program that ranks Internet search results by calculating how popular each Web site has been with other people who ran similar searches. It weighs things such as how long people spend viewing each site they select.

Early last year, Mr. Culliss wrote a plan offering to license his program to the Internet's leading search companies, then entered it in a competition at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Direct Hit won first place, and \$50,000 in MIT's prestigious Entrepreneurship Competition, a few weeks before Mr. Culliss got his law degree.

The Internet industry's rapid embrace of Mr. Culliss's idea is an example of how the Web's evolution often is driven by the people who use it, typically working alone or with a few friends.

There was Marc Andreessen, sitting in his Illinois dormitory room in 1993 designing the first "browser" that displayed graphic images on the Web. There were Jerry Yang and David Filo at Stanford University in 1994, organizing a directory of Web documents they called Yahoo!

Gary Culliss's is not the only smart-searching idea to emerge from the dorms in the past year. Another, called Google Inc., sprang from the minds of Stanford graduate students and ranks search results by the number of other Web sites that link to each site — like

the time-honored citation analysis of scholarly research.

"The reason a lot of these ideas come from the guys outside the big companies is they are unencumbered by legacy," said Warren Packard, a director at Draper Fisher Jurvetson, the Silicon Valley venture-capital firm that backed Direct Hit.

"Once these companies are built, people tend to get fixed on their own companies, and then it's hard to come up with another idea."

Mr. Culliss didn't bring his idea to market alone. He had help from — who else? — another young man with a plan.

Mike Cassidy, at 35 an older version of Mr. Culliss, was on a hunt of his own. He had attended Harvard Business School and while there placed first in the same MIT contest that Mr. Culliss later won.

The victory bestowed chief executive status on Mr. Cassidy at age 22, by attracting enough venture capital for him to start a technology company. Mr. Cassidy sold his Stylus Innovations Inc. in 1996 for \$13 million. The success financed a year of relaxation at the Berklee College of Music in Boston, where he played jazz piano.

"Then I got restless," Mr. Cassidy recalled, talking on his cell phone as he drove to a meeting with potential business partners in Silicon Valley last week. "It kind of gets in your blood. I wanted to do it again."

Last March, Mr. Cassidy went back to the scene of his first big score. "I logged onto the MIT-50 competition Web site and looked over the 82 entrants," he recalled. "I saw two I thought were great ideas. One was Gary's Direct Hit; so I sent him an e-mail."

Two days later, they met in Harvard Square. "We ended up spending four



Gary Culliss gave up patent law to try to speed Internet searches.

hours together," Mr. Cassidy said, "and he offered me the job right there as CEO of the company."

Since then, Direct Hit has scored almost a hit a week, either a new contract or feature for its search technology. Its popularity engine is deployed or will be soon at HotBot, LookSmart, America Online's ICQ.com and Apple Computer's Sherlock search engine, among others.

This week, Direct Hit, which has four patents pending, is to start promoting its new, personalized version, which customizes popularity rankings for users who provide age, gender, address and other information. A woman searching for shoes, for example, might see Web sites selling women's shoes move higher in her returns.

Direct Hit's backers say most of the big search portals such as Yahoo! eventually will license the technology.

Iraq Urges OPEC to Cut Saudi Production Quota

Agence France-Press

BAGHDAD — Iraq urged the oil cartel OPEC on Sunday to shave more than a third off Saudi Arabia's crude production quota, blaming Riyadh for the rapid drop in market prices.

Oil Minister Amer Mohammed Rashid said he would write to Youssef Youssef, president of OPEC, denouncing the "Saudi actions" and calling for the production limits of the world's largest oil producer to be drastically cut.

"Saudi Arabia's production quota must be fixed at no more than 24 percent of OPEC's total production in July 1990," the minister said.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' production in July 1990 was 21.62 million barrels per day. This would give Saudi Arabia a daily quota of 5.19 million barrels, about 35 percent less than its current production.

Iraq was placed under a UN embargo following its 1990 invasion of Kuwait. Under a UN program begun in late 1996, it is allowed to sell limited quantities of crude in return for basic products.

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, both of which took over part of Iraq's OPEC quota and the Kuwaiti quota while it was under occupation, have never relinquished their extra production.

Oil Minister Bijan Namdar-Zangeneh of Iran suggested in December that OPEC should revise its quota levels down to levels existing before the Gulf War in 1991. Iran is the world's fourth-largest oil producer.

Stream TV Sale Seen Nearer

Reuters

ROME — The executive committee of Telecom Italia SpA has approved the sale of 80 percent of the company's Stream digital-television unit to News Corp., Italian newspapers reported over the weekend.

Committee members made no statement after their meeting Friday, which had been expected to give the green light, but news organizations said in unattributed reports that Telecom had decided to sell 80 percent of Stream for about 200 billion lire (\$119.7 million).

Executives of Telecom Italia could not be reached for comment.

Telecom Italia and the News Corp. Europe subsidiary said Dec. 27 they had reached a preliminary accord on the deal. Its completion has been held up by a bidding war for satellite rights to broadcast soccer games, which are seen as essential to persuading large numbers of Italian viewers to pay for the service.

The chairman of News Corp. Europe, Letizia Moratti, is scheduled to meet Tuesday with the chairman of the Italian soccer league to discuss the broadcast rights.

JAPAN: Unruly 'Little Emperors' Turning Classrooms Into Chaos

Continued from Page 1

spend too much time staring at televisions and computer games and do not know how to relate to others.

Some even say it is a result of Japanese kids imitating American children.

What most agree on is that Japanese society is changing — some fundamental way that an old, predictable order is giving way to something less controlled.

Those changes are causing enormous friction between students and their schools. The heat created by that friction is frustrating children and teachers and forcing a national debate on Japanese education and the future of this polite and disciplined culture.

One local government recently sent a letter reminding parents of the basics of manners and discipline: Remind your children to listen and obey, to clean up after themselves, to be patient and not to be selfish. The letter was extraordinary: Japanese reminding themselves to be polite is like fish reminding themselves to swim.

Many here have observed the collision of opposites: students, who are the most likely Japanese citizens to pursue their individual, creative impulses and buck the country's traditional groupthink, and the educational establishment, which is among the most conservative, group-oriented, change-averse institutions in Japan.

At a recent student roundtable discussion about education, frustrated children were asked what they wanted in a teacher. Many said they wanted one who understood them better and was more "hip."

A sixth-grade girl said she wanted "somebody who can understand very well what children think. Someone who can be like the sun in the sky: full of passion."

A junior high school student said he wanted "somebody who would take off his tie and play with us, who is approachable and knows

what's trendy among children."

While some teachers may meet that description, most are unprepared to deal with student revolt. Most were trained to deal with the opposite problem: students who barely opened their mouths, out of shyness or a fear of standing out.

Another part of the problem seems to be that teachers and parents often blame each other for breakdowns in discipline.

Japan may also be experiencing the "little emperor" syndrome that has caused problems in Chinese schools. Japanese are having fewer children, and the birthrate has dropped to a historic low of 1.4 children per couple. Those children, especially in an affluent society, are more likely to be lavished with attention and material goods.

"Yes, our kids are spoiled," said Toshiko Miyagawa, an education analyst who has studied discipline problems.

Mr. Miyagawa believes that busy parents who spend less and less time with children have become reluctant to discipline them. "Homes have become air pockets, a place where children can do anything they want."

Mr. Miyagawa said the education system had been designed to handle students who came from almost identical backgrounds, and it had not kept up with the changes. For generations in Japan, all students came from families where the father worked, the mother was at home, and at least a grandparent and maybe an aunt or uncle lived with them.

Now more women are working, the number of divorces and separations has increased, and grandparents are likely to live in nursing homes or apart from the family.

But even more diverse students are still put together in classrooms that expect them to be essentially identical, virtually guaranteeing that some students will feel alienated or out of place.

"Schools should act like businesses and shift to the changing needs of their customers — in this case, the students," said Iwane Matsui, chairman of Japan's national parent-teacher association.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Shareholder,

As a result of the monetary and exchange restrictions in Malaysia on September 1, 1998, the Board of Directors had decided to temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value per share, the issue and the redemption of the shares of the SICAV as from September 1, 1998. Now the Directors, in the fair and equitable interests of all the shareholders, have taken the decision to segregate the assets of the SICAV into non-Malaysian assets (hereafter called "part A assets") and Malaysian assets (hereafter called "part B assets").

This segregation inside the same legal entity is done for the sole purpose of lifting the suspension of the net asset value calculation as well as the subscriptions and redemptions and does not represent the creation of a new sub-fund or class of shares and, the segregation of assets as well as the lifting of the suspension should become effective as of January 27, 1999.

The non-Malaysian assets will be represented by the actual shares while the Malaysian part of the assets will be represented by non-certificated vouchers, without voting right.

Part A and part B assets will be actively managed.

With effect from January 27, 1999 the actual shareholders will be automatically allocated:

- shares representing the actual shares of the SICAV representing part A (non-Malaysian) assets
- vouchers representing part B (Malaysian) assets of the SICAV

equal to the number of the shares held in the SICAV as of such date.

SEGREGATION OF NET ASSETS

The net assets of the SICAV will be split as follows:

The Malaysian part will include any gross assets relating to the investments in Malaysia as of September 1, 1998 including the present and any future income as well as any direct and/or indirect expenses or fees being charged to B vouchers based on B vouchers specific assets starting on this segregation of assets.

Part A shares will include the remaining assets, i.e. any assets relating to the non-Malaysian portfolio including the present and future income as well as all actual fund's accruals for fees and expenses and any direct and/or indirect expenses or fees being charged to A shares based on part A specific assets starting on the segregation of assets.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND REDEMPTIONS

As a consequence of the above, the suspension of subscriptions and redemptions will be cancelled with effect from January 27, 1999 and the subscription and redemption procedure for the non-Malaysian assets can resume in the normal way.

Subscriptions

- New investors may only subscribe with regard to shares of part A which will be dealt in accordance with the prospectus.
- Subscription in part B vouchers are not allowed.

Redemptions

- Redemptions may be executed at any time with regard to shares of part A only and will be handled in accordance with the actual prospectus.
- Any redemption request from existing shareholders with regard to part B assets will be accepted until September 1, 1999. However, the redemption proceeds will be computed based on the total net value of the part B assets prevailing at the Redemption Event, as defined herebelow, and will only be paid out ten calendar days after the Redemption Event (presumably by the end of 1999).

NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE

A net asset value per share will be determined and published with regard to shares of part A and part B vouchers, the NAV of part B vouchers being determined for information purposes only.

SITUATION AT REDEMPTION EVENT

After part B assets become eligible to apply for repatriation (presumably in September 1999) the Board of Directors will apply as soon as possible and practical to the Malaysian authorities in order to have the entire part B assets repatriated from Malaysia. At the earliest possible date pursuant to the Malaysian legislation in force at the relevant time, at which all and any of the part B assets may be repatriated without any restrictions (hereafter called "Repatriation Event") the following procedure shall be applied: in order to provide for reimbursement in cash for the part B vouchers, the entire Malaysian assets will be sold immediately and the proceeds of the sale, when available, will be converted from MYR to USD.

As soon as USD cash is repatriated and available, the net value of the B voucher is determined (called "Redemption Event"). As mentioned hereabove, ten calendar days after the Redemption Event the different holders of B vouchers will be reimbursed, pro rata of the vouchers held by each holder, who will have the following choice:

- payment in cash (USD) or
- conversion into SICAV shares (presently part A shares)

Shareholders wishing payment in cash should inform the Transfer Agent of the SICAV in writing until September 1, 1999. Shareholders not having informed the Transfer Agent by September 1, 1999 will have their B vouchers automatically converted into SICAV shares at the next NAV determined for the part A assets following the Redemption Event.

The activity of the SICAV will continue under normal circumstances and the assets of the SICAV will again be represented by SICAV shares without any restrictions with regard to subscriptions and redemptions. The addendum dated January 1999 will be cancelled and will no more be applicable. Shareholders will be kept informed of any restrictions imposed by the Malaysian authorities that might involve any change to the above procedure as well as of the exact date of the Repatriation and the Redemption Event.

The Board of Directors

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U.S. MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close
of trading Friday, January 22

Fund Name	Assets (\$ Bn)	YTD % Chg	12-M % Chg	3-Yr Avg % Chg
Aggressive				
Fidelity Aggressive	1,234.5	+12.5	+18.2	+15.1
Vanguard Aggressive	987.6	+11.8	+17.5	+14.8
American Mutual Aggressive	765.4	+13.2	+19.0	+16.3
Conservative				
Fidelity Conservative	876.5	+5.2	+8.1	+7.4
Vanguard Conservative	743.2	+4.8	+7.9	+7.1
American Mutual Conservative	654.3	+5.5	+8.3	+7.6
Balanced				
Fidelity Balanced	1,567.8	+8.1	+12.4	+10.2
Vanguard Balanced	1,234.5	+7.9	+12.1	+10.0
American Mutual Balanced	1,098.7	+8.3	+12.6	+10.4

Fund Name	Assets (\$ Bn)	YTD % Chg	12-M % Chg	3-Yr Avg % Chg
International				
Fidelity International	1,345.6	+15.2	+22.1	+19.5
Vanguard International	1,123.4	+14.8	+21.5	+19.1
American Mutual International	987.6	+15.5	+22.8	+19.8
Technology				
Fidelity Technology	876.5	+22.1	+35.4	+30.2
Vanguard Technology	743.2	+21.5	+34.8	+29.8
American Mutual Technology	654.3	+22.5	+36.1	+31.5
Healthcare				
Fidelity Healthcare	1,234.5	+18.7	+28.9	+25.4
Vanguard Healthcare	1,098.7	+18.2	+28.4	+25.1
American Mutual Healthcare	987.6	+18.5	+29.1	+25.6
Energy				
Fidelity Energy	765.4	+12.3	+18.7	+16.2
Vanguard Energy	654.3	+11.9	+18.4	+16.0
American Mutual Energy	543.2	+12.1	+18.9	+16.3
Real Estate				
Fidelity Real Estate	543.2	+9.8	+14.5	+12.1
Vanguard Real Estate	432.1	+9.5	+14.2	+11.9
American Mutual Real Estate	321.0	+9.7	+14.4	+12.0
Art				
Fidelity Art	210.9	+7.4	+11.2	+9.8
Vanguard Art	198.7	+7.2	+11.0	+9.6
American Mutual Art	187.6	+7.5	+11.3	+9.9
Commodities				
Fidelity Commodities	109.8	+6.1	+9.3	+8.5
Vanguard Commodities	98.7	+5.9	+9.1	+8.3
American Mutual Commodities	87.6	+6.0	+9.2	+8.4
Global				
Fidelity Global	1,567.8	+10.5	+16.2	+13.8
Vanguard Global	1,456.7	+10.2	+15.9	+13.5
American Mutual Global	1,345.6	+10.4	+16.1	+13.7

This table shows the performance of funds that
ended trading Friday and have the top
1,000 funds according to assets. Funds that
are not part of a group are not included.

Assets are in billions of dollars. The percentage
change is the percentage change in assets
since the end of the previous year. Funds that
are not part of a group are not included.

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since the end of the previous year. Funds that
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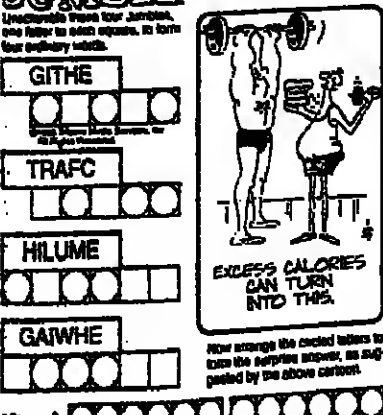
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WORLD ROUNDUP

Frost Nips Struver

GOLF David Frost shot a 3-under-par 68 on Sunday to win the South African Open title by one stroke in Stellenbosch.

The South African, who owns a wine estate 30 kilometers (18 miles) from the course near Cape Town, ended with a 72-hole total of 279, 5 under-par.

Jeev Milkha Singh of India and American Scott Dunlap shared second place with a 4-under 280.

Sven Struver, a German who had led since the opening round, needed a par at the final hole to force a playoff, but he sliced the ball into the water, double-bogeyed the hole and finished fourth. (AP)

McGrath Stops Sri Lanka

CRICKET Glenn McGrath, an Australian fast bowler, took five wickets as the host beat Sri Lanka by 80 runs in a triangular series match Sunday in Adelaide.

Thilanga Sumathipala, the Sri Lankan cricket board president, said his country would not quit the competition even though it is unhappy that Muttiah Muralitharan, an unorthodox spin bowler, was penalized for an illegal action during Sri Lanka's victory Saturday over England.

Ross Emerson, an Australian umpire, called Muralitharan's 10th delivery against England a no ball, reigniting the controversy that arose when the bowler was repeatedly no-balled during a 1995-96 tour of Australia. Only Australian umpires have ever judged his action illegal. The match was delayed for 15 minutes while Sri Lanka players and officials complained. (Reuters)

McGinnis Spurns Bears

FOOTBALL Dave McGinnis withdrew as candidate to coach the Chicago Bears. "It did not feel right in my gut," said McGinnis, the defensive coordinator for the Arizona Cardinals.

McGinnis was upset that the Bears announced his hiring before there was an agreement. (AP)

Grim News on DiMaggio

BASEBALL Joe DiMaggio is in grave condition at his home, bedridden and using a ventilator, the New York Daily News reported Sunday. The 84-year-old baseball great was released from a hospital Jan. 18 because there was nothing else the hospital could do, the newspaper said, citing an unidentified source.

DiMaggio, who has lung cancer, spent 99 days in intensive care at Memorial Regional Hospital in Hollywood, Florida. He is too weak to undergo chemotherapy.

When DiMaggio left the hospital, he reportedly walked out on his own. The Daily News said he was taken home on a stretcher and is receiving nursing care 24 hours a day. (AP)

Last Local Hero Falls To Swede's Power Play

Enqvist Ends Hopes of Philippoussis; Venus Williams to Meet Davenport

MELBOURNE — Thomas Enqvist beat Mark Philippoussis on Sunday to end the local challenge at the Australian Open. Enqvist, who stopped Pat Rafter in the third round, added his second Australian scalp in a thrilling two-hour, 51 minute fourth-round match on Center Court. The Swede extended his un-

beaten run to 12 matches this year with a 6-2, 6-4, 6-7 (3-7), 4-6, 6-2 victory and reached his second career Grand Slam quarterfinal.

"I think I played the perfect match after that game," Enqvist said. "I was very worried because he took the opportunities."

Philippoussis, runner-up to Rafter at the U.S. Open last year and the No. 14 seed, is nicknamed "Scud" for his service bombs, but he could not match Enqvist's power in the opening two sets.

"I can't remember the last time someone hit the ball so clean," Philippoussis said. "Some of his ground strokes were so clean, so big, so flat, so consistent."

Philippoussis appeared to have turned the match when he battled back in the third and fourth sets. The fight back bought him time but not salvation.

He had 26 aces but a double fault on Enqvist's breakpoint sent him down 4-2, and then he lost his next service game

as well. Philippoussis said Enqvist was hitting the ball well enough to win the title but the Swede said he was keeping things in perspective.

"I feel like I'm playing well enough to win my next match," Enqvist said. "But in these matches it's such small things that decide if you win it."

Enqvist will next face Marc Rosset of Switzerland, who beat Bohdan Ulihrach, a Czech, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Venus Williams, seeking her first Grand Slam title, set up a quarterfinal against the fellow American Lindsay Davenport with a fourth-round victory over Chanda Rubin, also of the United States. Williams, seeded fifth, had a tough workout against Rubin, a former Australian Open semifinalist and Wimbledon junior champion, but downed her 7-6 (7-3), 6-4.

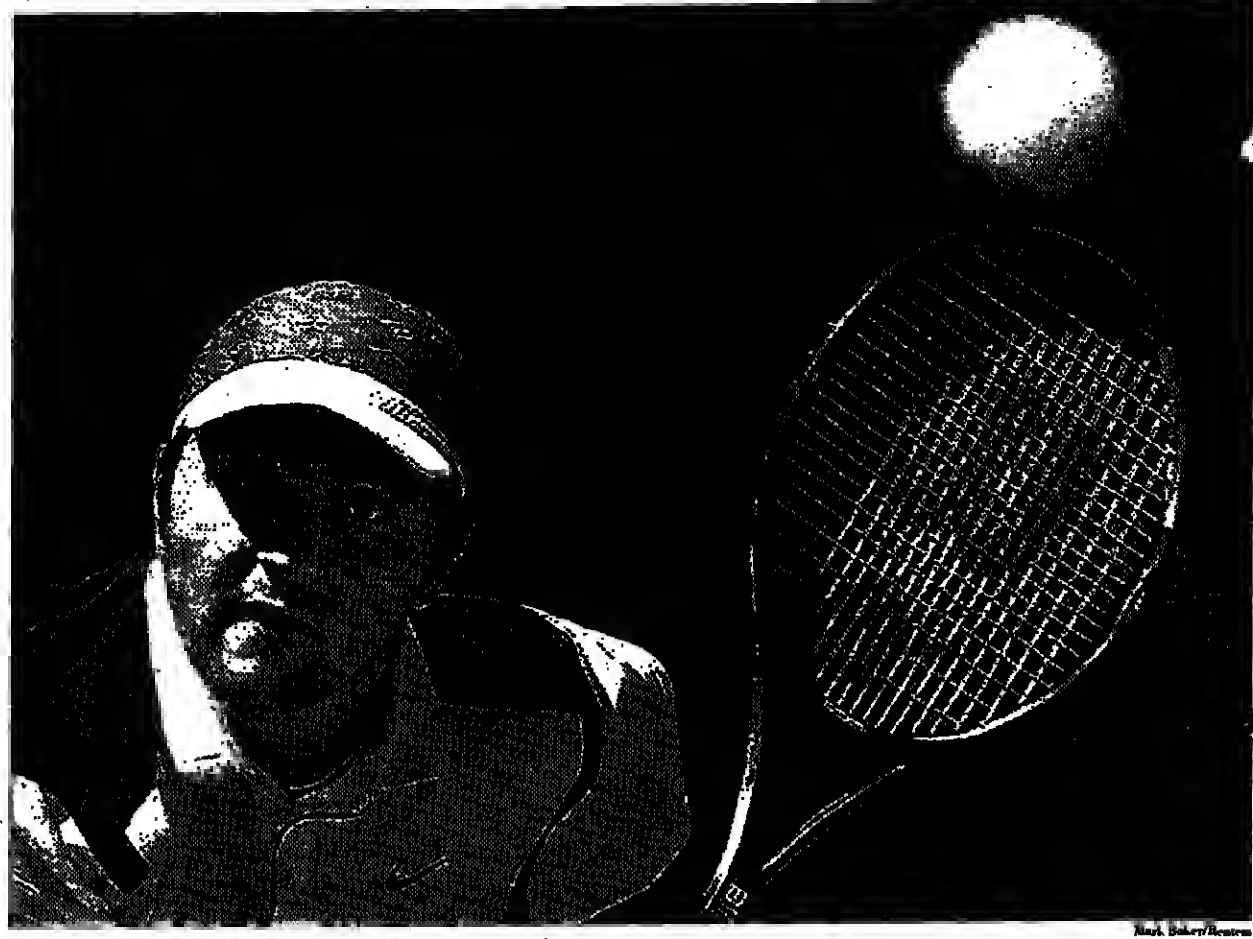
Davenport, the world No. 1, will face her first big test, after some easy wins, as she aims for back-to-back Slams following her U.S. Open triumph.

She swept aside the Canadian qualifier Maureen Drake, 6-1, 6-3, in 47 minutes and has dropped only 15 games without giving up a set in her four matches.

"Lindsay knows when she comes out to play me, she's got to play her best tennis," said Williams, who has lost six of their seven matches.

Karol Kucera of Slovakia had yet to stretch himself in reaching the quarters. Kucera kept his perfect record intact with a straight-sets win over the South African Wayne Ferreira.

Kucera, the seventh seed, and the fifth-seeded Andre Agassi are the only players left in the men's draw not to



Andrew Ilie of Australia serving Sunday to Nicolas Lapentti of Ecuador. Lapentti triumphed, 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

have lost a set and are seeded to meet in the final.

Kucera's 6-3, 6-1, 7-5 victory over Ferreira set up a quarterfinal against Nicolas Lapentti, an Ecuadorian who beat Andrew Ilie of Australia.

Lapentti, ranked No. 91 in the world, had never been past the second round in his 11 previous Grand Slam tournaments, but he overcame the emotional Ilie in four sets.

Kucera was guarded about his chances of surpassing his previous best Grand Slam performance here last year.

"I just hope I can win the next one, but I don't think about the title," he said.

"It's very open, there's no big favorite, but I think Agassi is in good shape."

Ferreira had a letdown after an epic battle late Friday night, when he came back from two sets down to beat No. 9 seed Richard Krajicek.

"I was a step too slow to get everything," Ferreira said. "He moves so well and he's playing good tennis, he's got the game to win here."

While Kucera has cruised, Lapentti has needed to scrap all the way. He suffered cramps in his 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2 win Sunday, which followed three five-setters against Swedes.

Lapentti called for a trainer at 4-2 in

the fourth set and said it was vital that he finished off the match quickly.

"I really felt my legs cramping but I think I mentally just got through very well," Lapentti said.

Amelie Mauresmo beat her French compatriot, Emilie Loit, 6-0, 7-5, in their women's fourth-round match. Mauresmo, who raced through the first set in just 17 minutes, will play Dornique Van Roost of Belgium in the quarters.

Van Roost was a straight-sets winner over Maria Antonia Sanchez Lorenzo, who knocked out the No. 3 seed, Jana Novotna, in the third round.

SCANDAL: IOC Leaders Recommend Expulsion of 6 Members in Connection With Bribery Investigation

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Samaranch said that the 2000 Summer Games would remain in Sydney and that the 2002 Winter Games would stay in Salt Lake City, despite the scandal that now encompasses both cities. He said he would send two officials to Sydney within three weeks to investigate the situation there.

Mr. Samaranch also said the IOC would form an ethics commission and continue its corruption investigation in other cities, going back to the bids for the 1996 Games won by Atlanta.

"The executive board considers this investigation as a way to put our house in order and take the necessary reforms," he said. "This is the beginning, not the end of our work. I am determined the Olympic movement will come out stronger from this crisis."

Richard Pound, an IOC vice president and the head of the Salt Lake City inquiry panel, said the investigation and its recommendations dealt solely with Olympic rules.

"We are not accusing any member of

corruption or bribery, or suggesting that there was criminal conduct," Mr. Pound said.

"These members are guilty of breaking the oath they took and bringing the reputation of the IOC into disrepute," Rene Essomba, an IOC member from Cameroon who died last year, also was mentioned in the findings. The news that his daughter, Sonia, had received a scholarship from the Salt Lake City bidders touched off the scandal.

The IOC also had been expected to announce changes in the Olympic host-city selection process. But it limited action for the time being to the choice for the 2006 Winter Games, to be made in June.

Mr. Carrard said that visits by members to the six bid cities would be banned and that leaders of the bid cities would be prohibited from visiting the committee members. The selection of the city is to be made by an "election committee" consisting of eight IOC members, three athletes, one winter-sports representative, one national Olympic official, the IOC's

longest-serving member and the chairman of the bid-evaluation commission.

No members of the executive board, the single most powerful panel in the IOC, will be part of the selection group, Mr. Carrard said. He said the panel would be headed by Mr. Samaranch but that the IOC president would have no vote. The process would be used as a trial for future votes, Mr. Carrard said. He said the procedure for 2008 and beyond would be decided after the 2006 vote.

The six-member IOC investigative panel concluded its report Sunday morning into the cash payments, scholarships and other favors tied to Salt Lake's winning bid for the 2002 Winter Games. The panel, which met for 15 hours Saturday and reconvened early Sunday, then reported its findings to the IOC executive board.

The members were cited for accepting inducements — reportedly totaling close to \$800,000 in cash and benefits — from Salt Lake City boosters. There also were reports of lavish gifts, free medical care and other improper exchanges between the members and the

Salt Lake bidders.

The IOC said six members appeared before the inquiry Saturday to defend themselves, but they were not identified. Members who did not appear were judged on written replies submitted earlier to the IOC.

Mr. Ganga, who has been accused of accepting at least \$70,000 of cash inducements, has proclaimed his innocence and vowed he would never resign.

Mr. Santander, who was among the six delegates questioned Saturday, said he did nothing wrong.

"I am certain that I didn't act incorrectly at any moment," Mr. Santander said in Lausanne on Sunday, before the report was released. "Whatever happens today, I will stay in a calm and secure position in the belief that truth will prevail."

Mr. Santander was implicated after Tom Welch, the former Salt Lake bid and organizing committee chief, said he donated \$10,000 to Mr. Santander's campaign for mayor of a suburb of Santiago, Chile.

IOC leaders were also seeking to control the damage from the latest revelations in the unfolding crisis — that Australian officials may have used financial inducements to help Sydney win the right to stage the 2000 Summer Games.

Kevan Gosper, an Australian IOC executive board member, said Saturday he saw nothing "sinister" in the \$70,000 inducements offered by Australia's Olympics chief to two African IOC members the night before Sydney won the vote for the 2000 games.

Sydney beat Beijing, 45-43, in the secret balloting in 1993.

The Boston Globe reported that Sion, a Swiss resort, and Turin, Italy, are the front-runners for the 2006 games, following the IOC's site-evaluation commission report Saturday.

Other candidates include Zakopane, Poland; Poprad-Tatry, Slovakia; Helsinki, which is paired with Lillehammer, Norway, host of the 1994 Games, and Klagenfurt Austria, which is bidding with nearby towns from Italy and Slovenia.



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